THE
English-School
REFORMED:

Containing,

First, Rules, ſhewing the Nature of Vowels, Conſonants, Syllables, Diphthongs, dividing of Syllables, and of Stops and Points.

Secondly, A Praxis ſhewing the uſe of the ſaid Rules, in a Dialogue.

Thirdly, Words from one, to ſix and ſeven Syllables, exactly divided.

Fourthly, A Collection of Words that agree in Sound, but differ in Senſe, and Spelling.

Fifthly, Another Collection of Words that are writ one way and ſounded another.

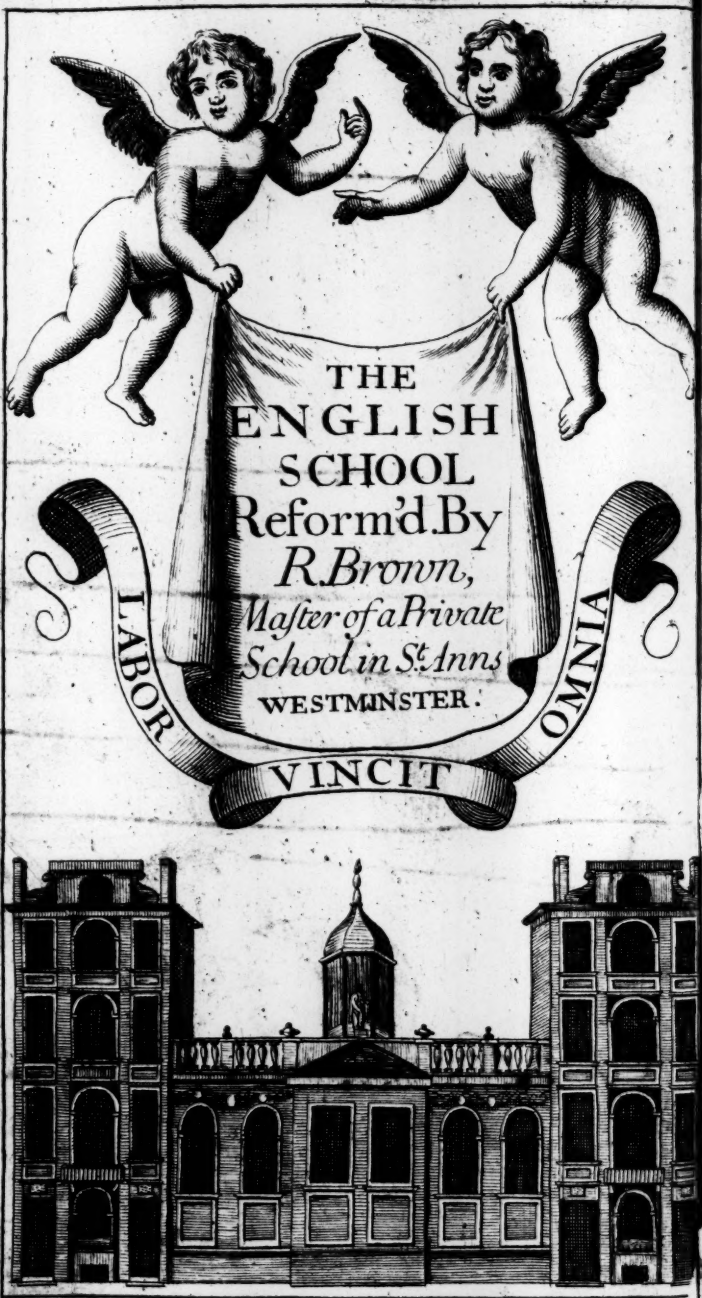
Sixthly, Engliſh Words contracted, Figures and Numeral Letters, *&c.* And,

Laſtly, An Accidence adapted to our Engliſh Tongue.

By R. BROWN, *Maſter of a Private School in St.* Ann's *Pariſh*, Weſtminſter.

LONDON:

Printed for *A.* and *J. Churchil*, at the *Black-Swan* in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, and *E. Caſtle* next *Scotland-Yard*, 1700.


THE
ENGLISH
SCHOOL
Reform'd. By
R. Brown,
Master of a Private
School in St Anns
WESTMINSTER.
LABOR
VINCIT
OMNIA

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Joseph Joseph

To the Honourable

Mr. *Joſlin Sidney*,

Son of the Right Honourable

ROBERT

Earl of *Leiceſter*.

Sir!

SInce I have had the Honour and Happineſs to be appointed the Director of Your preſent Studies, I cannot think it will be either Unacceptable or Unſeaſonable to preſent You with this Manual, which may ſerve not only for a Teſtimony of that Value and Eſteem which I have for YOU, (whoſe tender Years are bleſt

with ſo ſweet and affable a Comportment, and with ſo much Innocence, Virtue, and Good-nature, as render You very Endearing and Acceptable) but alſo as a Specimen of that Method I deſign to initiate You with, to the end, You may the better underſtand our Engliſh-Orthography and Etymology.

And as I moſt heartily and affectionately preſent it, ſo I do as heartily recommend it to be uſed with Your utmoſt Diligence for the Emprovement of Your Time, that Your Progreſs, as well as Perſon, may adorn my School, which will abundantly Compenſate the Labour of,

Honourable Sir,

Your moſt faithful Servant,

R. Brown.

THE

THE PREFACE.

THo' I have ſucceſsfully practiſed the Method I formerly publiſh'd, theſe ſeven Years paſt; yet I obſerved therein ſeveral Deficiences which I judg'd neceſſary to correct; and therefore I have publiſh'd this, wherein are ſuch Alterations and Amendments as render it, ſeemingly, a new Work: And to complete the whole, I have added an Accidence, ſo ſuited, that the Propriety of our Engliſh Tongue may be the more Intelligible: Beſides what help it will be, and how this (Accidence) will prepare thoſe that are deſign'd for the Knowledge of other Languages, I leave their Maſters to judge.

Many Pens have been at work to regulate the teaching of Engliſh; *and yet, it's generally to be fear'd, that moſt Engliſh-Teachers will go on, and proceed in their old-beaten* A B C *road, without ſo much as looking on, or at leaſt conſidering, what is done, to render their Tasks more eaſie and profitable both to them, and their Scholars.*

But indeed, our Engliſh-Teachers (generally ſpeaking) are too illiterate to adapt things proper, out of a running and continued Method: And therefore I have done all by way of Queſtion and Anſwer; ſo that any, but Perſons meerly ſenſeleſs and ſtupid, may well underſtand both the Maſter's and Scholar's part, both being now made extraordinary eaſie.

It is a miſchief, that Engliſh Schools are generally look'd upon, as beneath the Inſpection and Management of a Scholar and underſtanding Perſon: And this, without

out diſpute, proceeds from the ſmall Encouragement and Reſpect that is uſually allow'd to Perſons of that inferior (or as too many look upon it contemptible) Employ; ſo that this Buſineſs being left to ordinary Dames and Maſters, we find by too ſad Experience that Children imbibe ſuch an Habit of Tones, Ill-ſpelling, &c. that they ſeldom, or never get rid of, when they come to Years of Diſcretion, altho' they have the means of a future-learned Education.

Well, therefore, would it be for the good of the whole Kingdom, that theſe Things were conſidered, by Perſons in Authority, and of a Superior Rank; that ſuch would condeſcend to chooſe and recommend ſome agreeable Method to be carefully and induſtriouſly uſed by every Engliſh-Teacher throughout the Nation: So that, Children when they come to Maturity may manage their Concerns with Pleaſure and Advantage; it being generally granted, That to be a complete Maſter of Engliſh, is a thing very Delightful and Ornamental to (almoſt) every individual Perſon.

As for my part, in particular, if what I have formerly, or at this time done, is any way Uſeful, or Acceptable to the Publick, *I ſhall look upon my ſelf, as ſufficiently gratified: For the chiefeſt of my Intention is, of being ſerviceable in my Station to others, as well as my ſelf.*

R. B.

THE

THE
Engliſh School Reform'd.

Of Vowels.

Q. *WHat teacheth the Art of true Spelling or Writing?*

A. Orthography.

Q. *What is Orthography?*

A. Orthography is that which directeth us to write any Word with fit and proper Letters; as wretch with a *w*, not retch without a *w*.

Q. *What is a Letter?*

A. A Letter is a Mark or Character that denotes the ſeveral Motions or Poſitions of the Inſtruments of Speech, either in the producing or determining of Sounds.

Q. *How many Letters are there?*

A. Four and Twenty (in Engliſh.)

Q. *How are they divided?*

A. Into Vowels and Conſonants.

Q. *What is a Vowel?*

A. A Vowel is a Letter that hath a full ſound in it ſelf.

Q. *How is this ſound made?*

A. It is form'd in the Throat by a free and open Emiſſion of the Breath.

Q. *How many Vowels are there?*

A. Five, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u. *

Q. *What is the proper Uſe of theſe Vowels?*

A. To make Syllables.

Q. *Are there no Syllables but what are made of the Vowels?*

A. No.

Q. *But in my, thy, why,* &c. *I find neither* a, e, i, o, *or* u. *Is therefore your Rule general?*

A. Yes;

* *I ſuppoſe the reaſon of this orderly placing them, was, becauſe of the gradual Contraction of the Mouth; a being the moſt open, and ſo the reſt in their order, 'till we come to* u, *the narroweſt of all.*

A. Yes; for in ſuch words *y* is ſet for, and beareth the full ſound of the Vowel *i*.

Q. *Where is* y *writ, when it is a Vowel?*

A. At the end of a word, and in words derived from the Greek; as, try, ſpy, *Phrygia*, *Egypt*, &c.

Q. *Is not* w *ſometimes uſed as a Vowel?*

A. Yes; when *a*, *e*, or *o* precede; as, in ſaw, few, howl, &c.

Q. *What are* aw, ew, ow, *call'd in ſuch words or Syllables?*

A. They are then term'd Diphthongs.

*** *How each Vowel is variouſly ſounded in words; and which are writ, tho' not pronounced, ſee in the Examination of Syllables.*

Of Conſonants.

Q. *What is a Conſonant?*

A. A Conſonant is a Letter that can't be ſounded, unleſs a Vowel be join'd to it.

Q. *How many Conſonants are there?*

A. Nineteen; *viz.* *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. Add to theſe the *j* and *v*, which are ever uſed as Conſonants.

Q. *How are theſe Conſonants divided?*

A. Into ſingle and double.

Q. *Which are the ſingle Conſonants?*

A. All; but the *x* and *z* which are call'd double Conſonants.

Q. *How are the ſingle Conſonants divided?*

A. Into Mutes and Liquids.

☞ A Conſonant denotes the ſeveral Motions and articulate Modifications of the Mouth, whereby the ſound of the Vowels is variouſly determin'd; and therefore ſome are term'd Labial, ſome Lingual, and ſome Gutturals; as, Firſt, *b*, *p*, *m*, *f*, *v*, and *w*, are call'd Labial, or Lip-letters; for, the *b*, *p*, and *m*, occaſion the Lips ſhut; the *f* and *v* ſend the lower Lip to the upper Teeth, and the *w* is form'd when both Lips are extended towards the Cheeks. Secondly, The Lingual or Tongue-letters are *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *j*, *ch*, *ſh*, *y*, and *z*, alſo *th*;

th; for the *d* and *t* are made by the Tongue's being fix'd to the upper Teeth; the *th* by the tip of the Tongue being betwixt the Teeth; the *n* by its being fix'd to the upper Gums; *l*, by its being fix'd to the foremoſt Palate; *r*, by its being plac'd to the middle Palate; and *y* by the middle of the Tongue being mov'd to the middle Palate; *ſh* and *j* are form'd by the tip of the Tongue breath'd towards the Teeth; and *s* and *z* are form'd by its being fix'd (that is, the tip of the Tongue being fix'd) to the lower Teeth. Laſtly, The Guttural or Throat-letters, are the *g*, *k*, and *h*; for, the *h* is made by an Aſpiration only in the Throat, the *g* (as it's ſounded before *a*, *o*, *u*,) and *k*, are form'd by the Root of the Tongue being fix'd to the inmoſt Palate breath'd thro' the Mouth. By all which, 'tis plain, that the *c* or *k*, *p*, and *t*, are the Foundation of all the other Conſonants.]

Q. *How many Mutes are there?*

A. Eleven; *viz.* *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *j*, and *v*.

Q. *Why are they call'd Mutes?*

A. Becauſe they have no ſound in themſelves.

Q. *How many Liquids are there?*

A. Four, *viz.* *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

Q. *Why are they call'd Liquids?*

A. Becauſe they are of ſuch an eaſie motion, that they briskly glide away, after a Mute in the ſame Syllable; as bleſt, dreſt, &c.

[Therefore *l* and *r* are the moſt us'd as ſuch, in Engliſh; *m* and *n* being rarely ſet after any mute in a Syllable.]

Q. *What other Term have you for theſe Liquids?*

A. They are alſo term'd Semivowels.

Q. *Why?*

A. Becauſe in themſelves they ſeem to have ſome obſcure and imperfect ſound, which is ſhew'd in their own proper Names, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. *

☞ Note, *That* h, s, *and* w, *ſtrictly adhering neither to the Property of a Mute nor a Liquid, may therefore not improperly be term'd Neuters.*

Q. *Why are* x *and* z *call'd double Conſonants?*

* f *Might therefore (not improperly) be included among the Semi-vowels; tho' not among the Liquids, it being us'd as a Mute, as fleſh, freſh, &c.*

A. Becauſe they have the ſound of two ſingle Conſonants; x having the ſound of *cs*, or *gs*, and z of *ds*.

Q. *What is* h?

A. A note of Aſpiration.

Q. *Why is it ſo call'd?*

A. Becauſe it is form'd by a Compreſſion of the Lungs, ſomewhat ſtronger than what is us'd in natural Expiration; as hard, not ard.

Q. *How are theſe Letters* J, V, Y, *and* W *uſed?*

A. Both as Vowels and Conſonants.

Q. *When are they Conſonants?*

A. When any of them precede a Vowel in the ſame Syllable.

Q. *How is the* j *Conſonant ſounded?*

A. Always like the Engliſh, *g*, expreſs'd nearly by *dzh*; therefore call'd *jod*.

Q. *How is the* j *Conſonant writ?*

A. It is writ long.

Q. *How is the* v *Conſonant ſounded?*

A. Somewhat like *f*, but form'd by a ſtronger Compreſſion of the upper Teeth, upon the lower Lip.

Q. *How is this* v *expreſs'd?*

A. By its name *Vau*.

Q. *How is it writ?*

A. The *v* Conſonant is writ round or ſharp at the bottom, thus, *v* or v.

Q. *How elſe do you know when the* w *and* y *are Vowels?*

A. When *w* bears the ſound of a *u*, and the *y* of an *i*, they are Vowels, otherwiſe they are Conſonants.

Q. *How is* ph *ſounded?*

A. Like an *f*.

Q. *How is* c *ſounded in Engliſh?*

A. C before *a*, *o*, *u*, is ſounded like *k*, but before *e* and *i* like *s*. (Except in Greek words, as *Aceldama*, where *c* hath the ſound of *k*.)

Q. *How is* g *ſounded?*

A. *G* before *a*, *o*, *u*, hath a Guttural ſound; as gate, got, gut; but *g* before *e* and *i*, hath a dental hiſſing ſound like the *j* Conſonant; as ginger.

Q. *Are all Engliſh words ſounded thus that have* g *preceding* e *and* i?

A. No; there being ſeveral Exceptions, as, get, give; (which Cuſtom will ſoon teach a careful Obſerver.)

Q. *How*

Q. *How is* c *ſounded before a Conſonant?*

A. Like *k*; as clap, crap, like klap, krap.

Q. *How is* g *ſounded before a Conſonant?*

A. Gutturally; like the Greek *Gamma*, as, glut, great, *&c.*

Q. *How is* th *ſounded?*

A. Two ways; Firſt, By the Tongue's lightly touching the extremes of the upper Teeth; as in thing: Secondly, By the Tongue reaching the very Palate and Root of the Teeth; as in the, making therein ſome little mixture of *d*.

Q. *How is* ti *ſounded before a Vowel?*

A. Like *ſh* or *ſy* (that is, the *y* Conſonant) except when *s* precedes the *t*, as in Queſtion: Alſo proper Names are excepted; as, Phaltiel, Shealtiel, *&c.* As alſo when a Termination is added to words ending in *ty*; as, pityed, mightyer, *&c.*

Q. *But in Perſwaſion, Muſician, Section, Imitation,* &c. *I find that* ſi, ci, *and* ti, *are all ſounded alike: How therefore muſt I know when to write one and when another?*

A. The beſt Engliſh Rule (I know) is this, *viz.* all ſuch words as you have mention'd are Derivatives; and generally if the words from whence ſuch are derived end with *de*, *s*, or *ſe*, then *ſi* is uſed; as, perſwade, perſwaſion, confeſs, confeſſion, confuſe, confuſion, *&c.* If with *ce* or *ck*, then *ci* is uſed, as, grace, gracious, Muſick, Muciſian, *&c.* But if with *t* or *te*, then *ti* is uſed; as, Sect, Section; imitate, imitation, *&c.* Except ſubmit, ſubmiſſion; permit, permiſſion.

Q. *But ſuppoſe a Scholar having made ſome Progreſs in the Latin, and yet ſhould be ignorant when to write* ſi *when* ti, *and when* ci *before a Vowel: Can you give ſuch any better Rule for their Obſervation?*

A. Yes; Note then, that ſuch words as are before recited are Derivatives from the Latin as well as the Engliſh: And therefore;

1. If they are derived from a Latin Supine ending in *tum*, then *ti* is uſed; as, *natum*, Nation. *&c.* But if the Supine ends in *ſum*, then *ſi* is uſed; as, *viſum*, Viſion, *confeſſum*, Confeſſion, *&c.*

2. If their Derivation is from a Latin Subſtantive of the firſt Declenſion, ending in *ca* or *tia*; or of the ſecond Declenſion, and of the Neuter Gender ending in *tium* or *cium*, then *ci* is uſed; as, *Logica*, Logician; *gratia*, Gracious; *vitium*, Vicious; *beneficium*, Beneficial, *&c.*

Of a Syllable.

Q. *WHat is a Syllable?*

A. A Syllable is a perfect ſound, made of ſo many Letters as are pronounced together in one diſtinct meaſure of breathing.

Q. *What Letters will make a Syllable?*

A. Any of the five Vowels; as, a-ny, e-ver, i-dol, o-ver, u-rine.

Q. *How many Syllables are in a word?*

A. As many as there are diſtinct ſounds.

Q. *How many Syllables are there in Regeneration?*

A. Six, *viz.* 1. Re; 2. ge; 3. ne; 4. ra; 5. ti; 6. on.

Q. *How many Vowels are there in a Syllable?*

A. For the moſt part but one.

Q. *Why ſay you for the moſt part?*

A. Becauſe there are ſeveral Exceptions.

Q. *How many Exceptions are there, where there are more Vowels than one in a Syllable?*

A. Three.

Q. *Which is the firſt Exception?*

A. The firſt is when there is either a Diphthong or Triphthong in a Syllable.

Q. *Which is the ſecond?*

A. The ſecond is, when *q* is writ, the *u* Vowel follows it, and ſometimes after *g*; as, quick, guard, gueſt, *&c.*

Q. *Which is the laſt Exception?*

A. The third and laſt is, when there is *e* at the end of a word, or any other Vowel writ, and not ſounded.

Q. *What is a Diphthong?*

A. A Diphthong is a ſound made of two Vowels, and is always pronounced long.

Q. *Will any two Vowels make a Diphthong?*

A. No; none but theſe eight which are fully ſounded, *viz. ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo,* and *ee.*

Q. *Repeat me eight words, wherein each Diphthong is contained.*

A. Ai, is in bait; *ei,* in eye; *oi,* in ſpoil; *au,* in cauſe; *eu,* in feud; *ou,* in bound; *oo,* in mood; *ee,* in feed.

Q. *What is a Triphthong?*

A. 'Tis a ſound made of three Vowels.

Q. *What*

Q. *What three Vowels can make a Triphthong?*

A. Only *eau*; as, in beauty; and *ieu*; as, in lieu.

Q. *What ſound hath* qu *before a Vowel?*

A. The *q* is pronounced like a *k*, and the *u* as *w*; as, quick and kwick, are ſounded alike.

Q. *What is the uſe of* e *at the end of a word, or any other Vowel writ, and not ſounded?*

A. To draw the Syllable long; as, fat, fate, met, mete, cit, cite, rod, rode, lut, lute.

Q. *Hath* e *at the end of a word no other uſe, but cauſing the Vowel to be ſounded long?*

A. Yes, it alters the ſound of *u*, *c*, and *g*, if a Vowel precedes in the ſame Syllable.

Q. *How doth* e *at the end of a word alter the ſound of a* u?

A. From the ſound of a *u* Vowel, to that of a *v* Conſonant; as, hau, have, *&c.*

Q. *How doth* e *at the end of a word change the ſound of a* c?

A. From that of a *k*, to that of an *s*; as, fac is ſounded like fak, but face like faſe; ſo mac, mace, *&c.*

Q. *How doth* e *ending a word change the ſound of* g?

A. From a Guttural, to that of a Dental, or hiſſing ſound; as, ſtag, ſtage; fag, fage; dog, doge; *&c.*

Of the various Soundings of ſome Vowels, alſo of Vowels writ, and not ſounded at all.

Q. *WHen is* a *writ, and not ſounded?*

A. When *ea* or *oa* come together in a Syllable; as, meat, ſeat, goat, *&c.*

Q. *What uſe has* a *in theſe words?*

A. To draw the Syllable long; as, met is ſhort, but meat is ſounded long; ſo got is ſhort, but goat long, *&c.*

Q. *When* ea *and* oa *meet in a Syllable, are they always pronounced in this Method?*

A. No.

Q. *What various Pronounciations has* ea?

A. Ea is ſometimes ſounded ſhort, (but generally long, as I have juſt now mentioned) ſometimes as *ee*, and ſometimes as *a* alone, having the *e* loſt.

Q. *Where is* ea *ſounded as* e *ſhort?*

A. In

A. In head, bread, breaſt, breath, cleanſe, dead, dearth, death, earth, feather, health, heaven, leaven, pleaſant, pheaſant, realm, ſhread, ſpread, ſtead, ſtealth, threat, tread, wealth.

Q. *Where is* ea *ſounded as* e *long?*

A. In bead, beam, bean, beaſt, beat, &c.

Q. *Where is* ea *ſounded as* ee?

A. In appear, beſmear, dear, ear, fear, &c.

Q. *Where is* ea *ſounded only as* a?

A. In heart, hearth.

Q. *How is* oa *ſounded?*

A. Moſt uſually as *o* long; as, boaſt, oat, goat, boat, &c. But ſometimes it hath the ſound of *au*, as in broad, nought, (or nothing) groat.

Q. *How is* a *ſounded before* ll?

A. Like the Diphthong *au*, is in fall, call, tall, &c. they being pronounced thus, faul, caul, taul.

Q. *Where is* e *writ and not ſounded beſides at the end of a word?*

A. When *n* follows it, at the end; as, in heaven, ſeven, harden, &c. the *e* is loſt, alſo in *George*.

Q. *How is the Vowel* e *ſounded when* r *precedes it, at the end of words?*

A. 'Tis then pronounced before it ſomewhat like the *u* Vowel; as, in Acre, ſo inſpire, deſire, &c. are ſounded as if wrote, Acur, inſpiur, deſiur, &c.

Q. E *ending a Monoſyllable, How is it pronounced?*

A. As *ee*, thus, be, he, me, ſhe, we, except in the.

Q. *How is* ie *ſounded, when they come together in a word; as, in ſhield, field, yield,* &c?

A. Like *ee*.

Q. *In what words is the Vowel* i *writ, and not ſounded?*

A. i is loſt in medicine, adieu, conceit, friend, heifer, inveigle, view, tierce, &c.

Q. *Where is* i *ſounded like* ei?

A. In Monoſyllables ending in ind, *i* is *ei*; as, mind, find, wind, grind, bind, &c. Alſo before ild; as, child, mild, &c. Alſo before imb in climb, but not in limb.

Q. *In words of many Syllables, when the Vowel* i *comes before another Vowel, that ſounds the laſt Syllable in the word; How is ſuch* i *ſounded?*

A. As the *y* Conſonant; thus, hoſier, glazier, champion, chriſtian, &c. is pronounced as if wrote with *y*; thus, hoſyer, glazyer, champyon, chriſtyan, &c.

Q. *Where is* o *writ and not ſounded?*

A. Where

A. Where *n* follows it at the end of long words, eſpecially Diſſyllables; as, in beacon, deacon, bacon, reckon, &c. except in dragon, where *o* is fully ſounded; *o* is alſo loſt in yeoman, jeopardy, &c.

Q. *When is the Vowel* o *ſounded long?*

A. Both *o* and all the other Vowels are ſounded long, when they end a Syllable in any part of a word, except the following Conſonant be doubled in its Pronounciation, as it is in ſuch words as theſe, *viz.* value, vaniſh, city, notable, &c (for which reaſon I have in the following Collection mark'd ſuch Vowels that appear long, yet ſounded ſhort, thus, văniſh, vĕry, &c.)

Q. *How are* o *and* ou *ſounded in accoutre, behove, prove, courſe, could, ſhould, would, move, tomb, womb,* and *two?*

A. Like *oo.*

Q. *But how is* oo *pronounced in blood, flood, hood, wood, good,* and *wool?*

A. As *u* ſhort; thus, blud, &c.

Q. *How is* o *ſounded in Women?*

A. Like the Vowel *i.*

Q. *How is it ſounded before* ld, *and* lt?

A. 'Tis then uſually pronounced long; as, in, ſcold, colt, &c.

Q. *Where is* u *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In build, guild, guilt, guide, guile, conduit, circuit, and diſguiſe, &c.

Q. *When is* u *ſounded long?*

A. Not only when *e* follows it, at the end, but alſo when *i* follows it in the middle of a word, as in bruiſe, fruit, juice, recruit, ſuit, &c.

Q. *Is not the* u *Vowel ſometimes ſounded, when another Vowel is writ.*

A. Yes; very frequently.

Q. *When?*

A. When words of many Syllables end with *ar, er,* or *or*; as in ſcholar, vulgar, ſofter, anchor; ſo *yr* in ſatyr, and *ir* in birth, bird, firſt, fir, mirth, ſhirt, ſir, ſtir, third, thirſt, virgin, and whirl; in all which, they are ſounded almoſt like *u*, thus, ſcholur, vulgur, ſoftur, anchur, ſatur, birth, &c.

Q. *How is* e *ſounded in her?*

A. Like *u*; thus, her, hur, are almoſt of one ſound.

Q. *How is* o *ſounded before* m, n, r, *and* v *Conſonant?*

A. Like

A. Like the *u* Vowel, and, this, moſt generally, if they end a word; as in among, beſom, bottom, love, money, word, *&c.*

Q. *How is* ou *ſounded in adjourn, couple, courage, double, flouriſh, journey, nouriſh, ſcourge, trouble, young?*

A. Like the Vowel *u.*

Q. *How is* ou *ſounded in you, your, youth?*

A. As *eu.*

Q. *But how is* ou *ſounded in fourty?*

A. Only like *o* ſhort, the *u* being loſt.

Some Obſervations about the ſound of Diphthongs.

Q. *How is* ai *ſounded in fair, air, pair, hair?*

A. As *a* long.

Q. *How is* ai *ſounded in bargain, captain, certain, chaplain, curtain, fountain, mountain, and villain?*

A. Like *i* ſhort; thus, bargin, *&c.*

Q. *When* eu *is ſounded at the end of a word, is it always writ?*

A. No.

Q. *How is it ſupply'd?*

A. Sometimes by *ue*, but more frequent by *ew.*

Q. *In what words is* ue *writ for* eu?

A. In accrue, ague, argue, continue, enſue, glue, iſſue, reſcue, reſidue, retinue, value, and virtue.

Q. *Where is* ew *writ for* eu?

A. In many words; ſuch as brew, grew, few, *&c.*

Q. *How is* ou *ſounded in four and ſoul?*

A. Like *o* when *e* ends the Syllable.

Q. *But how is* ou *ſounded in moulter, poultice, poultry, and ſhoulder?*

A. Like *oo.*

Q. *How is* ou *ſounded in other places, ſuch as bound, found, mouſe*, &c.

A. As *ow* in brown, clown, cow, *&c.*

Q. *Which is the moſt uſual of* ou *or* ow?

A. Ow.

Q. *Is not* w *frequently loſt in its ſound after* o?

A. Yes, eſpecially when it ends a word; as, flow, grow, low, *&c.* except in do, go, ſo, to, and no, where *w* is omitted.

Q. *What*

Q. *What are* ea, oa, ie, eo, *and* ui *call'd when they come together?*

A. Improper Diphthongs.

Q. *Why are they ſo call'd?*

A. Becauſe only one Vowel is ſounded, the other being loſt in pronouncing (as afore is taught.)

Of Conſonants writ and not ſounded.

Q. *WHere is* b *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In climb, comb, crumb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, ſubtil, thumb, tomb, womb.

Q. *Where is* c *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In back, neck, lick, pluck, *&c.*

Q. *What is the uſe of* c *in ſuch words?*

A. To quicken the ſound.

Q. *Why is not* k *ſaid to be writ and not ſounded, as well as* c?

A. Becauſe *c* doth not end Engliſh words, as *k* does.

Q. *Where is* d *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In ridge, bridge, lodge, grudge, *&c.*

Q. *Of what uſe is* d *in ſuch words?*

A. To make the Vowel (preceding) ſound ſhort.

Q. *Where is* g *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In reign, ſign, phlegm, ſovereign, *&c.*

Q. *Where is* h *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In Chriſt, John, Myrrh, Scholar, Ghoſt, Anchor, hard, Heart, *&c.*

Q. *Where is* gh *writ and not ſounded?*

A. When they come together, either in the middle or end of a word; as in light, might, high, inveigh, *&c.*

Q. *Where is* ch *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In Schiſm, Drachm.

Q. *But how is* gh *ſounded in cough, laugh, tough, rough, trough, and enough?*

A. Like *f.*

Q. *What is the uſe of* gh *in light, ſight, fight, bright,* &c?

A. To draw the Syllable long; as if *e* had been at the end of a word; thus, mite and might, have the ſame ſound.

Q. *Where is* l *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In almond, calf, chaldron, chalk, half, halm, falconer, qualm, pſalm, ſalmon, ſalve, ſtalk, and walk.

Q. *Is the Conſonant* l *uſeleſs in theſe Words?*

A. No; for it cauſeth the Vowel *a* to be ſounded like the Diphthong *au*.

Q. *Where is* n *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In hymn, ſolemn, autumn, and in other words where *n* ends, and *m* goes before it.

Q. *Where is* p *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In receipt, pſalm, ſymptom.

Q. *How is* qu *ſounded in pique, barque, liquor, exchequer, apoſtolique*, &c?

A. Like *k*, the *ue* being ſeemingly loſt.

Q. *Where is* o *ſounded in apron, citron, iron, environ, and ſaffron; alſo* e *in acre, lucre, maſſacre, maugre, nitre, children, hundred*, &c?

A. Before the *r*, tho' they follow it in writing; thus, aparn, citarn, *&c.*

Q. *Where is* s *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In Iſle, Iſland, Liſle, Carliſle.

Q. *Where is* t *writ and not ſounded?*

A. In itch, bitch, ſtretch, ditch, *&c.*

Q. *Where is* w *writ and not ſounded?*

A. Not only when *o* (ſometimes) goes before (as in p. 10) but alſo in theſe words, *viz.* anſwer, bewray, wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreath, wreck, wren, wreſt, wry, wring, wriſt, write, wrong, wrath, and wrought.

Q. *How is* y *ſounded at the end of a word?*

A. In words of more than one Syllable *y* is ſounded like *e*; but in Monoſyllables, and words ending in *fy*, it is ſounded like *i* long; as my, thy, edify.

Q. *Where is* y *writ and not ſounded at all?*

A. When *e* precedes it, at the end of a word; as in key, chimney, abbey, kidney, *&c.* but there 'tis more properly a Vowel.

Q. *When doth* s *ſound like* z?

A. Generally when it's placed betwixt two Vowels; as in thoſe, whoſe, reſort, deſire, *&c.* alſo when it follows a Syllable ſounded long; as in grows, *&c.*

Q. *But how is* s *ſounded before* u, *long?*

A. Like *ſh*, as in ſure, *&c.*

Q. *Where is* ce *writ and not ſounded?*

A. When *ce* follows *s* at the end of a word, as in acquieſce.

Q. *Why are ſo many Letters writ when they bear no ſound with them?*

A. For

A. For the ſake, either of Beauty, Cuſtom, or Derivation.

Of the Dividing of Words into Syllables.

Q. *IF two Vowels come together in a word, both being fully ſounded, and no Diphthong, How muſt they be divided?*

A. The former to the firſt Syllable, and the latter to the Syllable following, as in tri-al, *&c.*

Q. *But ſuppoſe, as in Elioenai, I have ſeveral Vowels together; How muſt I divide them exactly into Syllables?*

A. Let a word have as many Vowels as poſſible, yet this Rule is infallible, *viz.* As many of them as are diſtinctly ſounded, ſo many Syllables there are, and accordingly they muſt be divided.

Q. *Then, How ſpell you Elioenai?*

A. It muſt be divided thus, E-li-o-e-nai, where both the *o* and the *e* are proper Syllables, becauſe they are diſtinctly ſounded.

Q. *If there is a double Conſonant, or one, two, three, or more Conſonants betwixt two Vowels in any part of a word, How muſt they be divided?*

A. All thoſe Conſonants that can begin any word properly, and with an eaſie ſound, muſt begin a Syllable in any part of a word; except Compound, and Derivative words.

Q. *What is a Compound word?*

A. Two ſimple words joyn'd together; as, foot-ſtool, tale-bearer, with-out, *&c.*

Q. *What is a Derivative word?*

A. It is a Primitive word with a Syllable added to it; as, grant-ed, proper-ly, ſound-ed, *&c.*

Q. *What two Conſonants may be naturally ſounded before a Vowel?*

A. Bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, * kn, ph, pl, pr, gl, * gn, gr, ſc, sk, ſh, ll, ſm, ſn, ſp, ſq, ſt, ſw, th, tr, tw, wh, and wr.

* Note, *That* k *and* g, *before* n *are but imperfectly pronounced like the Note of Aſpiration* (h) pt, bd, ps, mn; *do begin ſome words, but becauſe they are not of an eaſie ſound before a Vowel, I have omitted them.*

Q. *What three Conſonants can begin a word?*
A. Scl, skl, ſhl, ſhr, ſcr, skr, ſtr, ſpl, ſpr, thr, and thw.
Q. *What four Conſonants may begin a word?*
A. Schr, in Schrevelius; and phth, in Phthiſick; (but is as frequently writ Ptiſick, and is as proper ſo, as Phthiſick.)
Q. *What call you a word of one Syllable?*
A. A Monoſyllable.
Q. *What call you a word of two Syllables?*
A. A Diſſyllable.
Q. *What call you a word of three Syllables?*
A. A Triſſyllable.
Q. *What is a word of many Syllables?*
A. A Polyſſyllable.

Of Pointing.

Q. *What is the uſe of Stops or Points in reading or writing?*
A. To diſtinguiſh Senſe; by reſting ſo long as the Stop you meet with doth permit.
Q. *How many ſuch pauſing Stops are there chiefly to be obſerved?*
A. Six, *viz.* a Comma, a Semi-colon, a Colon, a Period, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration.
Q. *How is a Comma made?*
A. Like a little *c* backwards; thus---,
Q. *When is it uſed?*
A. At the end of the ſhorteſt dependent Sentences.
Q. *What time is obſerv'd at it?*
A. Whilſt one may count two.
Q. *What is a Semi-colon?*
A. A Comma with a ſpeck over it, thus---;
Q. *When is this Note uſed?*
A. At the end of ſome leſſer Members of a Sentence.
Q. *What time is obſerv'd at a Semi-colon?*
A. Whilſt one may count three.
Q. *What is a Colon?*
A. Two ſpecks ſet over each other, thus---:
Q. *When is a Colon uſed?*
A. At the end of ſome greater and more conſiderable Member of a Sentence. Or a Colon is uſed when a Compariſion, or a notable Oppoſition of one thing to another is made; as here, Let not the Hand be open to receive, and ſhut when it ſhould give;

Q. *What*

Q. *What time is obſerved at this Note?*

A. Whilſt four may be counted.

Q. *What is a Period?*

A. 'Tis a full Stop, mark'd with one ſpeck, thus---.

Q. *When is it uſed?*

A. At the Concluſion, or end of every full and perfect Sentence.

Q. *What time is obſerv'd at it in Reading?*

A. The time we may count eight in.

Q. *What is a Note of Interrogation?*

A. Somewhat like a Comma, turn'd backward at the bottom, thus,---?

Q. *When is it uſed?*

A. When a Queſtion is ask'd.

Q. *What is a Note of Admiration?*

A. A ſtraight ſtroke with a ſpeck under it, thus---!

Q. *When is this Note of Admiration uſed?*

A. At words of wonder.

Q. *What elſe do you call this Note?*

A. A Note of Exclamation.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe 'tis uſed at any ſudden crying out; or calling after any Perſon.

Q. *What time is obſerv'd at theſe Notes of Interrogation and Admiration?*

A. The ſame as at a Colon.

Of Accidental Notes.

Q. *WHat other Notes or Marks occur in Sentences?*

A. Theſe following, *viz.* A Parentheſis, a Parecthesis, an Apoſtrophus, an Obelisk, an Aſterisk, a Hyphen, a Caret, a Quotation, a Paragraph, a Section, and an Index.

Q. *What is a Parentheſis?*

A. 'Tis a Note made like two half Moons, facing each other, thus---( )

Q. *When is a Parentheſis uſed?*

A. When a Sentence is inſerted, that was it left out, the remaining Senſe would be intire; as teach me (I pray you) to read.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is a Parethesis?*

A. 'Tis a Note made thus---[ ]

Q. *When is it uſed?*

A. It is uſed when a Sentence is writ to explain ſomewhat going before; and therefore it is commonly call'd a Note of Expoſition.

Q. *What is an Apoſtrophus?*

A. 'Tis a Comma ſet over the Head of ſome Letter, thus, it's.

Q. *What is the uſe of this Note?*

A. To ſhew ſome Letter, or Syllable is wanting in the ſame place under which it is ſet; as Heav'n, 'tis; for Heaven, it is, &c.

Q. *What is an Obelisk?*

A. It's a Note made like a Croſs, thus---†

Q. *When is this Note uſed?*

A. When it refers to ſomewhat in the Margin.

Q. *What is an Aſterisk?*

A. 'Tis a Note made like a Star, thus---*

Q. *When is it uſed?*

A. When ſomewhat is writ Marginal, to explain what is neceſſary in any Diſcourſe.

Q. *What is an Hyphen?*

A. 'Tis a long ſtroke made thus---(-)

Q. *When is an Hyphen uſed?*

A. When it joyns two words into one; as in foot-ſtool, &c.

Q. *What elſe is an Hyphen call'd?*

A. A Note of Connexion.

Q. *Why?*

A. Not only becauſe it joyns two words into one; but alſo becauſe it is uſed at the end of a Line, to ſhew the Connexion of a word of many Syllables, part of which being writ in one Line, and the reſt (for want of room) in the Line next following.

Q. *What is a Caret?*

A. It's a Note made like a Latin Conſonant v with the bottom upwards, thus---^

Q. *Where is this Note uſed?*

A. It is placed where any interlined word, or Sentence ſhould come in.

Q. *What is a Quotation?*

A. Like a little c made twice, the one after the other, thus---“

Q. *Where*

Q. *Where is this Note uſed?*

A. At the beginning of a Line when the words of any Author are quoted.

Q. *What is a Paragraph?*

A. It is a Note made like a *q*, blotted in the Body, thus---¶

Q. *When is this Note uſed?*

A. At the beginning of a Paragraphical Sentence.

Q. *What is a Section?*

A. A Note made like a Capital S, the middle ſtroke being doubled, thus---§

Q. *When is it uſed?*

A. At the beginning of any Diſcourſe, commonly term'd Sections.

Q. *What is an Index?*

A. A Note made like an Hand; thus---☞

Q. *When is this Note uſed?*

A. When ſome extraordinary remarkable Paſſage is ſet down; for at ſuch it points.

A Praxis to the Examination.

Having finiſh'd what Rules I judg'd requiſite for the regulating our deſign'd Method, *before I proceed, I preſume it will not be Time abſolutely ill ſpent if I ſhew by the following* Dialogue *how they ought to be practiſed, which I refer to every Engliſh Teacher's Conſideration, and frequent Imitation, aſſuring them that ſuch Time will not be thrown away, as they ſpend in ſuch Exerciſe as follows.*

The Praxis by way of Dialogue, betwixt the Maſter and Scholar.

Maſter. READ *the* 9*th*, 10*th*, 11*th*, *and* 12*th Verſes of the ſecond of St.* Peter, *Chap.* 3.

Scholar. The Lord is not ſlack concerning his promiſe (as ſome men count ſlackneſs) but is long-ſuffering to us-ward not willing that any ſhould periſh, but that all ſhould come to Repentance. But the day of the Lord will come as a Thief in the night, in the which the Heavens ſhall paſs away with a great noiſe, and the Elements ſhall melt with fervent heat, the

the Earth alſo and the works that are therein ſhall be burnt up. Seeing then that all theſe things ſhall be diſſolved, What manner of perſons ought ye to be in all holy Converſation and Godlineſs, looking for and haſting unto the coming of the day of God, wherein the Heavens being on fire, ſhall be diſſolved, and the Elements ſhall melt with fervent heat?

M. *The, being the firſt word, how do you ſpell it?*

S. T, h, e; the.

M. *How many Syllables are there in, The?*

S. Only one.

M. *How do you know it?*

S. Becauſe there is in, The, but one proper and diſtinct ſound.

M. *What gives it that ſound?*

S. The Vowel, *e.*

M. *Th, having two ſeveral ways of Pronounciation, how is it ſounded in, The?*

S. The harſher of the two; for in, The, the Tongue reaches to the Palate and Root of the Teeth, when it's ſounded.

M. *Very well! Now, how do you ſpell, Slack?*

S. S, l, a, c, k; ſlack.

M. *How many Syllables are there in, Slack?*

S. But one; there being but one ſound, which the Vowel, *a*, makes.

M. *What call you a word of one Syllable?*

S. A Monoſyllable.

M. *In this word, Slack, is there not a Letter writ, which is not ſounded?*

S. Yes.

M. *Which is that?*

S. The Conſonant, *c.*

M. *Of what uſe is* c *in this Syllable?*

S. Of quickning the ſound of *a.*

M. *Seeing that* c *is of the ſame ſound with* k, *at the end of a word; why is not* k *ſaid to be writ and not ſounded as well as* c?

S. Becauſe *c* alone ends no Engliſh word.

M. *How do you ſpel, Concerning?*

S. C, o, n, con; c, e, r, n, cern; concern; i, n, g, ing; Concerning.

M. *In, Concerning, how many Syllables are there?*

S. Three.

M. *How know you that?*

S. Becauſe

S. Becauſe there are three diſtinct ſounds, *viz.* Con, the firſt; cern, the ſecond; and ing, the third Syllable.

M. *How many Vowels are there in, Concerning?*

S. Three; each Syllable having one; as, *o* in con; *e* in cern, and *i* in ing.

M. *What Conſonants are betwixt the two firſt Vowels?*

S. Two, *viz.* n and c.

M. *Why do you divide* nc, *when you ſpell this word, Concerning?*

S. Becauſe *nc* cannot be ſounded together before a Vowel.

M. *Say your Rule:*

S. All thoſe Conſonants that can begin a word, muſt begin a Syllable in any part of a word.

M. *Very well? But if this be ſo: Why do you ſay cern-ing, and not cer-ning?*

S. Becauſe, Concerning, being a Derivative word, is excepted from that Rule.

M. *From whence is, Concerning, derived?*

S. From Concern; and therefore, Concern, moſt not be rob'd of its letter *n*; but if, Concerning, had been a ſimple word, then *n* muſt have gone to the laſt Vowel *i*; thus, Con-cer-ning.

M. *By why in this word, Concerning, is* c *in the firſt Syllable ſounded like* k, *and in the ſecond like* s?

S. Becauſe *c* in the firſt Syllable precedes *o*, but in the latter it ſtands before *e*.

M. *What Rule have you for the ſounding of* c?

S. In Engliſh, *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, is pronounced as *k*, but before *e* and *i*, as *s*.

M. *How do you ſpell, His?*

S. H, i, s; his.

M. *Hath* h *any ſound here?*

S. No.

M. *What is* h *in this place?*

S. A Note of Aſpiration.

M. *Why do you ſo term it?*

S. Becauſe, His, is ſpoke with a ſtronger Compreſſion of the Lungs, than if it had been only writ, Is.

M. *How do you ſpell, Promiſe?*

S. P, r, o, pro; m, i, ſ, e, miſe; promiſe.

M. *How many Syllables are in, Promiſe?*

S. Two; there being two diſtinct ſounds, *viz.* pro and miſe.

M. *How many Vowels are there in, Promiſe?*

S. Three, *viz.* *o* in the firſt Syllable, and *i* and *e*, in the other.

M. *Why are there two Vowels in the laſt Syllable?*

S. Becauſe *e* is writ, and not ſounded.

M. *What is the general uſe of* e *at the end of a word?*

S. To draw the Syllable long.

M. *Why do you divide, Promiſe, with* m *to the latter Vowel* i, *and not to the firſt Vowel* o?

S. Becauſe if a Conſonant comes betwixt two Vowels, it muſt go to the latter.

M. *Very well! ſpell this word, Count:*

S. C, o, u, n, t, count.

M. *How many Syllablles are there in it?*

S. But one.

M. *How many Vowels?*

S. Two, *viz.* o and u.

M. *Which of theſe Vowels ſound this word, Count?*

S. Both; *o* and *u* being a Diphthong.

M. *How know you* o *and* u *to be a Diphthong?*

S. Becauſe they make but one ſound.

M. *'Tis needleſs to trouble you about the ſound of* c, *ſince you told it, but juſt now, when I ask'd about the word, Concerning; wherefore go on, and ſpell, Slackneſs:*

S. S, l, a, c, k, ſlack; n, e, ſs, ſlackneſs.

M. *Why don't you ſet the* k *to the* n, *in ſpelling this word; thus, ſlac-kneſs; ſince* kn *begins ſeveral words?*

S. Becauſe 'tis a Derivative, coming from the word, Slack.

M. *But I find theſe words,* As ſome Men count ſlackneſs, *incloſed with two curved Lines, like two half Moons; what call you them?*

S. A Parentheſis.

M. *Why is a Parentheſis uſed here?*

S. Becauſe if this interpoſed Sentence, *As ſome Men count ſlackneſs,* be omitted, the ſenſe remaining is compleat.

M. *Read it without that Sentence:*

S. The Lord is not ſlack concerning his Promiſe, but is long-ſuffering to us-ward, *&c.*

M. *Very well! For by this care, you will infallibly be a compleat Engliſh Scholar in a ſhort time; werefore pray go on, and ſpell, Long-ſuffering:*

S. Sir! You are not accuſtom'd to ask two words together; wherefore, be pleas'd to inform me, why you go out of your uſual Method:

M. *My Child! It is but one word, tho' compoſed of two, if you obſerve*

obſerve the Hyphen betwixt, and remember its uſe; you'll be quickly ſatisfy'd.

S. Sir! I now do remember, it is term'd a Compound word, being made of, long and ſuffering.

M. *How do you ſpell it?*

S. L, o, n, g, long; ſ, u, f, ſuf; f, e, r, fer; ſuffer, i, n, g, Long-ſuffering.

M. *How many Syllables are there in this Compound word?*

S. Four.

M. *How do you know it?*

S. Becauſe there are four proper ſounds, occaſion'd by four Vowels; *viz.* *o* in long; *u* in ſuf; *e* in fer, and *i* in ing.

M. *Why is the double* f *divided there?*

S. Becauſe a double Conſonant cannot begin a word.

M. *Us-ward; had it been a ſimple word; how would you have divided it; for as it is, I ſuppoſe you'll ſpell it thus;* viz. *u, s, us; w, a, r, d, ward; us-ward.*

S. Had it been a ſimple word, then it muſt have been divided thus, *viz.* u; s, w, a, r, d, ſward; u-ſward.

M. *Why ſo?*

S. Becauſe *ſw* may be ſounded before a Vowel in the ſame Syllable.

M. *What ſtop is that, after us-ward?*

S. A Comma.

M. *What time obſerve you at a Comma?*

S. Whilſt I may count two.

M. *How do you ſpell, Repentance?*

S. R, e, re; p, e, n, t, pent; repent, a, n, c, e, ance; Repentance.

M. *What ſort of a word is it?*

S. A Derivative.

M. *From whence is it derived?*

S. From repent; and therefore the *t* is ſet to that *n* preceding the *t*; and not before *a*; thus, re-pen-tance.

M. *What Vowels are there in, ance?*

S. Two, *viz.* the *a* and *e*.

M. *What is the uſe of* e *in this place?*

S. Not only of drawing the Syllable long, but alſo of changing the ſound of *c*.

M. *How?*

S. From that of a *k* to that of an *s*; thus, anc is the ſame as ank; but ance is ſounded like anſe.

M. *What is that ſtop, which is placed after Repentance?*

S. A Period.

M. *What time do you obſerve at this Point?*

S. Whilſt eight may be counted.

M. *Where is a Period uſed?*

S. At the concluding of a Sentence.

M. *How do you ſpell, Day?*

S. D, a, y, day.

M. *How many Syllables are in, Day?*

S. But one; there being but one, only proper, and diſtinct ſound.

M. *How many Vowels are there in this Monoſyllable, Day?*

S. Two, *viz.* the *a* and *y*.

M. *How is it, that* y *is a Vowel here?*

S. Becauſe it hath the ſame ſound as *i*.

M. *When is* y *ſet for the Vowel* i?

S. When it ends a word; and in words derived from the Greek.

M. *What is* ay?

S. A Diphthong, it being a ſound made of two Vowels.

M. *How do you ſpell, Thief?*

S. T, h, i, e, f, Thief.

M. *What is obſervable in this word?*

S. That in this Monoſyllable there are two Vowels, *i* and *e*.

M. *How are they ſounded in this place?*

S. Like *ee*.

M. *What is* ie *generally term'd?*

S. An improper Diphthong.

M. *Why?*

S. Becauſe the *i* is not ſo fully ſounded before *e*, as it is in a proper Diphthong.

M. *How do you ſpell, Night?*

S. N, i, g, h, t, Night.

M. *Gh, in this place, having no ſound; what uſe hath* gh?

S. To draw the Syllable long, as *e* doth at the end; thus, night and nite are of the ſame Pronunciation.

M. *How do you ſpell, Heavens?*

S. H, e, a, hea; v, e, n, s, vens; Heavens.

M. *How many Syllables have you here?*

S. Two, *viz.* Hea and vens.

M. *How many Vowels?*

S. Three, *viz.* *e a* in the firſt, and *e* in the ſecond Syllable.

M. *Why is not* v *look'd upon as a Vowel, here?*

S. Becauſe it comes before *e*.

M. *What is* v *call'd, being a Conſonant?* *S.* Vau.

S. Vau.

M. *How is the ſound of it form'd?*

S. Somewhat like *f*, only by a greater Compreſſion of the upper Teeth, on the lower Lip.

M. *Why are there two Vowels in the firſt Syllable?*

S. Becauſe *a* follows *e* to ſound it long.

M. *When is* a *writ and not ſounded?*

S. When *ea* or *oa*, come together in a Syllable.

M. *How is away ſpell'd?*

S. A; w, a, y, way; away.

M. *Is,* w, *a Vowel or a Conſonant, here?*

S. A Conſonant; it coming before *a.*

M. *What other way is there of knowing when the* w *is a Vowel.*

S. When 'tis ſounded like *u.*

M. *What Letters compoſe, Noiſe?*

S. N, o, i, ſ, e.

M. *How many Vowels are in this word?*

S. Three, *viz. oi* which makes a Dipththong, and *e* final, which draws the Syllable long.

M. *How is* s *ſounded here?*

S. Like ʒ.

M. *When is* s *ſounded like* z ?

S. Generally, when it comes betwixt two Vowels.

M. *How do you ſpell, Therein?*

S. T, h, e, r, e, there; i, n, in; therein.

M. *You told me, but juſt now, if a Conſonant comes betwixt two Vowels, it muſt go to the latter; why don't you in this place obſerve that Rule?*

S. Becauſe, therein, is compounded of there and in, and therefore excepted.

M. *Suppoſe it to be a ſimple word; how then would you ſpell it?*

S. Th, e, the; r, e, re, the-re; i, n, in; therein; ſo making it into three Syllables, the-re-in.

M. *How is, ſeeing, ſpell'd?*

S. S, ee, ſee; i, n, g, ing; ſeeing.

M. *Why are there three Vowels in this Diſſyllable?*

S. Becauſe a Diphthong makes the firſt ſound.

M. *Why do you divide the* e *and* i?

S. Becauſe in this word [ſeeing] they are ſounded diſtinct from each other.

M. *Say your Rule?*

S. If two Vowels come together in a word, both being fully ſounded, and no Diphthong, they muſt be divided the former

former to the firſt Syllable, and the latter to the Syllable following.

M. *But is not* ei *a Diphthong?*

S. Yes; *ei*, founded together in one Syllable, is a Diphthong: But in this word, it is not barely *ei*, but *ee* and *i*; which *ee* being a proper Diphthong, and making the firſt ſound; *ee*, therefore goes by it ſelf; and the *i* giving a particular ſound to the latter Syllable, it therefore goes by it ſelf. This, Sir, I ſuppoſe to be true; if not, be pleaſed to inſtruct me otherwiſe.

M. *Child! You have done well; and by this Care and Exactneſs, you'll infallibly gain your ſelf Good, your Friends Love, as alſo to me, abundance of Credit.*

S. Sir! It ſhall, aſſuredly, be my conſtant Care, and Induſtry, thus to anſwer both your Pains, as well as the Expectation of my Friends.

M. *Since I find you are perfect in your appointed Leſſon, I will only ask you ſomewhat about this word, Corruption, and ſo conclude: And to that end, in the firſt place, how do you ſpell it?*

S. It is divided thus, Cor-rup-ti-on, into four Syllables.

M. *Why is the double* r *divided?*

S. Becauſe they cannot begin a word.

M. *How is* ti *pronounced in this place?*

S. Like *ſh*.

M. *How, then, are the two laſt Syllables ſounded?*

S. As if they were but one; thus, Cor-rup-ſhon, where the *i* is loſt in the ſounding thereof.

M. *Why is* ti *thus ſounded here?*

S. Becauſe it comes before the Vowel, *o*.

M. *Why is* ti *wrote here, and not* ſi *or* ci?

S. For theſe two Reaſons: 1. Becauſe its ſimple word (corrupt) ends with *t*: Or, 2. Becauſe the Supine from whence its derived ends in *tum*, (*corruptum*) and therefore *ti* is writ, and not *ſi* or *ci*.

M. *But if Corruption be a Derivative, why is it not divided as one, thus, Cor-rupt-i-on?*

S. Becauſe (I preſume) if the *t* be ſeparated from *i*, then *ti* cannot be ſounded as *ſh*; for I ſuppoſe, 'tis requiſite that *ti* go together when it is thus pronounced, and by no means to be ſeparated.

M. *Indeed, Child! You have done all things well: And now let me adviſe thee to perſevere in a continued Courſe of Diligence, ſo that thou may'ſt proſper both here, and hereafter.*

Words

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Q

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R

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round
rouſe
rout
row
rub
rude
rue
rug
rule
rump
run
ruſh
ry
rynd

S

Sack
ſad
ſafe
ſage
ſaid
ſail
ſaint
faith
fake
ſale
ſalt
ſame
ſand
ſang
ſap
ſauce
ſave
ſaw
ſay
ſcale
ſcald
ſcalp
ſcan
ſcape
ſcarce
ſcarf
ſcene
ſcent
ſchiſm
ſchool
ſcof
ſcold
ſcope
ſcorch
ſcorn
ſcot
ſcourge
ſcrap
ſcrape
ſcratch
ſcreen
ſcribe
ſcrip
ſcrub
ſcurf
ſea
ſeal
ſeam
ſearch
ſeat
ſect
ſee
ſeed
ſeek
ſeem
ſeen
ſeer
ſeeth
ſeize
ſelf
ſell
ſelves
ſend
ſenſe
ſent
ſerve
ſet
ſew
ſex
ſhade
ſhaft
ſhake
ſhall
ſham
ſhame
ſhape
ſhare
ſharp
ſhave

ſheaf
ſhear
ſheath
ſheaves
ſhe
ſheed
ſheep
ſheers
ſheet
ſhell
ſhew
ſhield
ſhine
ſhip
ſhirk
ſhock
ſhoo
ſhoot
ſhop
ſhore
ſhort
ſhot
ſhould
ſhout
ſhrunk
ſhread
ſhriek
ſhrill
ſhrimp
ſhrink
ſhrine
ſhroud
ſhrub
ſhrug
ſhut
ſick
ſide
ſiege
ſieve
ſift
ſigh
ſight
ſign

ſilk
ſin
ſince
ſinge
ſink
ſip
ſir
ſit
ſix
ſixth
ſize
skill
skin
skip
skirt
skull
ſky
ſlack
ſlain
ſlap
ſlate
ſlave
ſlay
ſledge
ſleep
ſleight
ſlept
ſlieve
ſlew
ſlide
ſlime
ſling
ſlip
ſloth
ſlow
ſlut
ſmack
ſmall
ſmart
ſmear
ſmell
ſmite
ſmith

ſmoke
ſmooth
ſmote
ſmut
ſnail
ſnake
ſnare
ſnatch
ſneak
ſneeze
ſnout
ſnow
ſo
ſoak
ſob
ſock
ſoft
ſoil
ſold
ſome
ſon
ſong
ſoon
ſooth
ſope
ſore
ſouce
ſought
ſoul
ſound
ſouth
ſow
ſpace
ſpade
ſpake
ſpan
ſpare
ſpark
ſpawn
ſpeak
ſpear
ſpeck
ſped

ſpeech
ſpeed
ſpell
ſpend
ſpice
ſpike
ſpin
ſpire
ſpit
ſpilt
ſpoil
ſpoke
ſpoon
ſport
ſpot
ſpouſe
ſprawl
ſpread
ſprig
ſpring
ſprout
ſpruſe
ſprung
ſpun
ſpunge
ſpur
ſpy
ſquare
ſqueak
ſqueal
ſqueez
ſquint
ſtab
ſtack
ſtaf
ſtag
ſtage
ſtale
ſtain
ſtake
ſtalk
ſtall
ſtamp

ſtanch
ſtand
ſtarch
ſtare
ſtart
ſtate
ſtave
ſtay
ſtead
ſteal
ſtealth
ſteel
ſteep
ſteer
ſtem
ſtench
ſtep
ſtern
ſtew
ſtick
ſtiff
ſtill
ſting
ſtir
ſtitch
ſtock
ſtole
ſtone
ſtood
ſtoop
ſtop
ſtore
ſtork
ſtorm
ſtout
ſtraight
ſtrain
ſtrand
ſtrange
ſtraw
ſtreak
ſtream
ſtreet

ſtretch
ſtrength
ſtride
ſtrife
ſtrike
ſtring
ſtrip
ſtripe
ſtrive
ſtroak
ſtrong
ſtrove
ſtuck
ſtuf
ſtump
ſty
ſtyle
ſuch
ſuck
ſue
ſuit
ſum
ſun
ſung
ſup
ſure
ſwan
ſwarm
ſwear
ſweat
ſweep
ſwell
ſwept
ſwift
ſwim
ſwine
ſwound
ſwore
ſword
ſworn

T

Tag
tail

take

take
tale
talk
tall
tame
tan
tap
tape
tar
tare
tart
task
taſte
taught
taunt
teach
tear
teeth
tell
tempt
ten
tenth
tent
term
thames
than
thank
that
thaw
the
thee
theft
their
them
then
thence
there
theſe
they
thick
thief
thieves
thigh

thin
thine
thing
think
third
thirſt
this
thong
thorn
thoſe
thou
tho'
thought
thrall
thraſh
thread
three
threſh
threw
thrice
thrift
thrive
throat
throne
throng
through
throw
thrown
thruſt
thumb
thus
thwart
thyme
tick
tile
till
time
tin
tip
tire
to
toad
toaſt

tod
toe
toil
told
toll
tomb
tone
tongue
too
took
tool
tooth
top
torch
tore
torn
toſt
touch
tough
tow
town
towze
trace
track
trade
trail
train
trap
trance
tread
tree
trench
trent
tribe
trick
trim
trod
troop
trough
trout
trowl
truce
truck

true
trump
trunk
truſt
truth
try
tub
tuck
tuft
tug
tun
tune
turf
turk
turn
twain
twice
twelfth
twelve
twig
twin
twine
two
ty
tyde
type

V

Vail
vain
vamp
vaſt
vault
vaunt
veal
veil
vein
vend
vent
verſe
veſt
vex
vice
view

vile
vine
voice
void
vow
up
urge
urn
uſe

W

Wade
wag
wage
wain
wait
wake
walk
wall
wan
wand
want
ward
ware
warm
warmth
warn
warp
wart
was
waſh
waſte
watch
wave
wax
way
weak
weal
wealth
wean
wear
weave
web
wed

wedge
weed
week
weep
weight
welch
well
welt
wem
wen
wench
went
were
weſt
whale
what
wheat
wheel
whelp
when
whence
where
whet
which
while
whim
whine
whip
whirl
whisk
white
who
whole
whom
whore
whoſe
why
wick
wide
wife
weight
wig
wield

wild

wild	wit	woof	wrap	wrung	yes
wile	witch	wool	wraſp	wyth	yet
win	with	word	wrath	Y	yield
wind	wives	work	wreath	Yard	yolk
wine	wo	world	wren	yarn	yoke
wing	wolf	worm	wrench	yatch	you
wink	wolves	worn	wreſt	yaul	young
wipe	womb	worſe	wright	ye	your
wire	won	worth	wring	yea	youth
wiſe	wont	wove	write	year	Z
wiſh	woo	would	wrong	yell	Zeal.
wiſp	wood	wound	wroth	yern	

☞ Foraſmuch as Compound and Derivative words are frequently excepted from the general Rules of Spelling; I thought it not improper (when they are ſo) to place in the Margin a D (which denotes that word it ſtands before to be a Derivative word) and a C (which likewiſe denotes that which it ſtands before to be a Compound) ſo that the reaſon of ſuch different Spelling may be the better underſtood.

*** But Note, That I have not obſerv'd any Derivations from the Latin or other Foreign Languages; but only words derived from the Engliſh: Becauſe I would not confound Engliſh-Schools, for which this is purely intended.

Words of Two Syllables.

A	ab-ſence	ad-journ	af-fright
A-baſe	ab-ſolve	ad-joyn	af-front
a-baſh	ab-ſtain	ad-mire	af-ford
a-bate	ab-ſurd	ad-mit	a-fraid
ab-ba	ac-cent	a-dopt	af-ter
ab-bot	ac-cept	ad-vance	a-gain
ab-hor	ac-cord	ad-vice	a-gainſt
a-bide	ac-compt	ad-viſe	a-gree
ab-ject	ac-count	ad-vent	a-gue
ab-jure	ac-cuſe	ad-verſe	D. aid-ing
a-bode	ac-quaint	a-far	a-lack
a-bove	ac-quit	af-fair	a-larm
a-bound	D. act-ing	af-fect	al-lay
a-bout	ad-here	af-firm	al-ledge
a-broad	a-dieu	af-fix	al-lude
ab-ſcond	a d-juſt	af-flict	al-lure

al-moſt

al-moſt
al-mond
a-lone
a-long
a-loud
al-pha
al-ſo
al-tar
al-ter
al-tho'
al-ways
am-ber
am-buſh
a-mend
a-merce
a-miſs
a-mong
a-muſe
an-chor
an-gel
an-ger
an-guiſh
an-nis
an-nul
a-noint
a-non
an-ſwer
an-them
an-tick
an-vil
a-ny
a-pace
ap-peal
ap-peaſe
ap-plaud
ap-plauſe
ap-ply
ap-point
ap-proach
ap-prove
a-pril
a-pron
a-ray
ar-dent
ar-gent
ar-gue
a-right
D. arm-ing
ar-raign
rr-rears
ar-reſt
ar-rive
ar-row
a-ſcend
a-ſcent
a-ſcribe
D. ask-ing
aſ-ſault
aſ-ſay
aſ-ſert
aſ-ſeſs
aſ-ſign
aſ-ſiſt
aſ-ſize
aſ-ſoon
aſ-ſume
aſ-ſure
aſ-ſwage
aſtth-ma
at-tack
at-tain
at-taint
at-tempt
at-tend
at-teſt
at-tire
at-tract
a-venge
a-verſe
a-vert
aug-ment
au-guſt
a-vail
a-void
a-vouch
au-ſtere
au-thor
au-tumn
a-wake
a-ward
a-ware
a-way
a-wry
a-zure

B

Bab-ble
ba-boon
back-ward
ba-con
bad-ger
bad-neſs
bag-gage
bal-lad
bal-lance
bal-laſt
bald-neſs
bal-ſom
bal-tick
bă-niſh
ban-ner
ban-quet
bap-tiſm
bap-tiſt
bap-tize
bar-bel
bar-ber
bar-gain
D. bark-ing
bar-ly
bar-rel
bar-ren
bar-row
bar-ter
D. baſe-neſs
baſh-ful
bă-sket
ba-ſon
bă-ſtard
bat-tel
D. baw-ling
bea-con
D. bear-ing
D. beat-ing
bea-ver
beau-ty
be-came
be-cauſe
be-come
bed-lam
bed-ſtead
be-fall
be-fore
be-gan
be-gat
be-get
be-gin
be-guile
be-half
be-held
be-hind
be-ing

(☞ Note, *That when this mark* ˘ *is ſet over any Vowel ending a Syllable, ſuch Vowel muſt be ſounded ſhort with the next Conſonant following; as if the Conſonant had been doubled: Thus,* bă-niſh *muſt be pronounced* ban-niſh.

be-lieve
bel-lows
bel-ly
be-long
be-moan
be-neath
be-nign
be-queath
be-reave
be-reft
be-ſeech
be-ſeem
be-ſet
be-ſiege
be-ſom
be-ſought
be-ſtir
be-ſtow
be-take
be-times
be-tray
be-troth
bet-ter
be-tween
be-wail
be-ware
be-witch
be-yond
bib-ber
bi-ble
D. bind-ing
bĭ-ſhop
bĭ-sket
bit-ter
D. blanch-ed
blan-ket
D. blaſt-ed
blĕ-miſh
blĭ-ſter
bloſ-ſom
bŏ-dy
bod-kin
bol-ſter
bon-grace
bon-net
bor-der
bŏ-rough
bo-ſom
bot-tom
boun-ty
bowl-ing
bram-ble
bre-thren
brew-er
bri-ar
bri-dle
D. brief-ly
bri-gade
bright-neſs
brim-mer
brim-ſtone
brit-tle
brŏ-thel
bro-ther
D. bruiſ-ed
bub-ble
buf-foon
D. build-ing
bul-lock
bul-ruſh
bul-wark
bum-per
bun-dle
bur-geſs
bur-gler
bur-then
bu-ry
bu-ſie
but-cher
but-ter
but-tocks
but-ton
buy-ing
bun-dle
bux-om

C

Cab-bage
ca-bal
că-bin
cal-dron
cam-brick
că-mel
cam-phire
can-cel
can-did
can-dour
can-ker
can-non
can-not
can-ton
can-vaſe
ca-pon
cap-tain
cap-tive
car-caſs
ca-reſs
ca-reer
car-ry
ca-ſhier
că-ſtle
ca-tarrh
cat-tel
cau-dle
ca-vil
cau-ſtick
cau-ſy
ce-dar
ce-ment
cen-ſer
cen-ſure
cen-tre
or
cen-ter
cer-tain
chal-lenge
cham-ber
chan-cel
chan-nel
chap-man
chap-pel
chă-plain
chap-ter
char-ter
chat-tel
chaul-dron
chĕ-rich
cher-ry
D. chief-ly
chim-ny
chi-na
chŏ-ler
cho-ral
D. chooſ-ing
chriſt-maſs
chry-ſtal
church-yard
chy-miſt
D. ceil-ing
cir-cle
cir-cuit
cĭ-ſtern
cĭ-ty
cĭ-vil
cĭ-vet
cla-mour
clap-per
clă-ret
clean-ly
clear-ly
cler-gy
cli-ent
cli-mate
clo-ven
clŭ-ſter
cof-fee
cof-fin
co-heir
col-lar
col-ledge
col-league
col-logue

cŏ-lour

cŏ-lour
cŏ-lumn
com-bine
D. come-ly
cŏ-met
com-fort
com-mand
com-mence
com-mend
com-ment
com-merce
com-mit
com-mode
com-mon
com-mune
com-pact
com-pare
com-pass
com-pel
com-pile
com-plain
com-pleat
com-port
com-pose
com-pound
com-prise
com-pute
com-rade
con-cave
con-ceal
con-ceit
con-ceive
con-cern
con-cise
con-clave
con-clude
con-cord
con-coct
con-cur
con-demn
con-dense
con-dign
con-dole
con-duce
con-duct
con-duit
con-fer
con-fess
con-fide
con-firm
con-flict
con-form
con-found
con-front
con-fute
con-geal
con-gy
con-joyn
con-jure
con-nex
con-nive
con-quer
con-quest
con-sent
con-sign
con-sist
con-serve
con-sort
con-spire
con-stant
con-straint
con-strue
con-sult
con-sume
con-tain
con-tend
con-test
con-tract
con-trive
con-vert
con-vey
con-vict
con-vince
con-voy
coo-per
cop-per
cŏ-py
cŏ-ral
cor-rect
cor-rode
cor-rupt
cot-tage
cŏ-ver
cŏ-vert
cŏ-vet
coul-ter
coun-sel
or
coun-cil
coun-ter
coŭ-ple
coŭ-sin
cŏ-zen
cre-ate
crea-ture
crĕ-dit
crĕ-scent
crim-son
crĭ-tick
crot-chet
cru-el
cu-bit
cud-gel
cum-brance
cum-min
cun-ning
cup-board
cur-fer
cur-rant
cur-rent
cur-tain
cŭ-stom
cŭ-stard
cy-clops
cy-der
cym-bal
cyn-der
cy-pher
cy-press

D

Dac-tyl
dag-ger
dai-ly
dain-ty
dai-ry
dal-ly
dă-mask
dam-sel
dan-dle
dan-ger
dar-nel
daugh-ter
dea-con
de-base
de-bate
de-bauch
de-cay
de-cease
de-ceive
de-ceit
de-clame
de-clare
de-cline
de-coct
de-cease
de-cree
de-fame
de-fault
de-flour
de-fray
de-fraud
de-gree
de-hort
de-ject
de-lay
de-light
de-lude
de-luge
de-mean
de-mesne
de-mise
de-mur

de-nounce
de-prave
de-preſs
de-prive
de-port
de-pute
de-ſart
de-ſcant
de-ſcend
de-ſcent
de-ſert
de-ſerve
de-ſign
de-ſire
de-ſiſt
de-ſpair
de-ſpiſe
dĕ-ſtine
de-ſtroy
de-tain
de-ter
de-tract
de-throne
de-veſt
dĕ-vil
de-viſe
de-voir
de-vote
de-vour
de-vout
di-al
dic-tate
dif-fer
dif-fuſe
di-geſt
di-greſs
di-late
din-ner
diph-thong
di-rect
dire-ful
dĭ-ſcern
diſ-dain
diſ-grace
diſ-guiſe
diſ-guſs
diſ-joyn
diſ-ſect
dĭ-ſtil
di-vaŭ
di-vide
di-vorce
di-vulge
do-cil
doc-trine
dol-phin
dor-mant
doŭ-ble
doubt-ful
dŏ-zen
dow-ry
drăg-on
drop-ſy
drow-ſy
du-ty
dwin-dle

E

Ea-ger
ea-gle
ear-ly
ea-ſter
ec-cho
ec-logue
e-clypſe
e-dict
ef-fect
e-pact
en-tail
en-vy
e-phod
e-qual
e-rect
er-mine
er-rand
er-rant
er-rour
en-tire
e-ſquire
ĕ-ſcape
ĕ-ſchew
eſ-ſay
ĕ-ſtate
en-thral
en-treat
e-vent
ĕ-ver
eu-rope
eu-nuch
ex-ceed
ex-cel
ex-cept
ex-ceſs
ex-clude
ex-cuſe
ex-hale
ex-hauſt
ex-hort
ex-ile
ex-pect
ex-pel
ex-pence
ex-pert
ex-plain
ex-plode
ex-ploit
ex-poſe
ex-pound
ex-preſs
ex-pire
ex-tend
ex-tinct
ex-tol
ex-tract
ex-tream
ex-ult

F

Fa-ble
fa-brick
fa-cil
fa-got
fa-mine
fan-cy
far-ther
far-thing
fa-ther
fa-thom
fat-lings
fa-vour
feă-ther
fee-ble
fel-low
fe-lon
fe-male
fer-ment
fer-ret
fer-ry
fer-vent
fet-ter
fe-ver
few-el
fi-gure
fil-let
fin-ger
fi-nite
fir-kin
flăg-on
flat-ter
flo-rid
floŭ-riſh
fllu-ent
flu-id
flut-ter
fod-der
fol-low
fol-ly
fo-ment
for-bear
for-feit
for-get
for-give
for-lorn
for-reſt

for-ſook
for-ſooth
for-ſwear
foŭr-ty
foun-tain
frag-ment
fra-grant
fran-chiſe
fre-quent
friend-ſhip
fri-day
front-let
fru-gal
fruit-ful
frŭ-ſtrate
ful-gent
fur-biſh
fur-long
fur-nace
fur-niſh
fur-row
fu-ture

G

Gal-lant
gal-lows
gal-ly
gan-grene
gar-land
gar-lick
gar-ment
gar-ner
gar-niſh
gar-ter
ga-ther
gen-der
gen-tle
gen-try
gĕ-ſture
gi-ants
gid-dy
gin-ger
glĭ-ſter
glit-ter
gloo-my
glo-ry
gloſ-ſy
glut-ton
gŏ-ſling
gŏ-ſpel
gŏ-vern
gram-mer
grand-child
grap-ple
gra-vy
grăv-el
gree-dy
grey-hound
grit-ty
gro-cer
guild-ed
gul-let
gun-ner
gut-ter

H

Hăb-it
hal-low
ham-blet
ham-mer
ham-per
hand-ſom
hap-pen
hap-py
har-bour
har-lot
ha-rangue
har-nels
har-row
har-veſt
ha-ven
haugh-ty
ha-yock
hea-then
hea-ven
he-brew
hec-tick
heĭ-fer
hei-nous
hel-met
hem-lock
hĕ-rauld
her-bal
her-ring
he-roe
her-mit
hic-cough
hil-lock
hin-der
hĭ-ther
high-way
hoa-ry
hob-ble
hol-low
ho-ly
ho-mage
hŏ-neſt
hŏ-nour
hŏ-ney
hor-net
hor-rour
hu-mane
hu-mid
hu-mour
hun-dred
hun-ger
hur-ry
hy-dra
hy-men
hy-phen
hyſ-ſop

I

Jab-ber
jack-daw
ja-cynth
jă-ſper
jeă-lous
jel-ly
Je-ſus
jew-el
im-balm
im-barque
im-bibe
im-brace
im-menſe
im-pale
im-part
im-peach
im-pede
ĭm-mage
im-plore
im-port
im-pulſe
in-fect
in-cenſe
in-ceſt
in-cline
in-cloſe
in-clude
in-come
in-creaſe
in-croach
in-dorſe
in-duce
in-dulge
in-fant
in-fer
in-flame
in-flict
in-fringe
in-fuſe
in-got
in-joyn
in-mate
in-nate
in-queſt
in-quire
in-roll
in-ſect
in-ſert
in-ſenſe
in-ſiſt
in-ſpect
in-ſpire

in-ſtall
in-ſtance
in-ſtinct
in-ſtruct
in-ſult
in-tend
in-tenſe
in-treague
in-trench
in-vade
in-veigh
in-vent
in-volve
jŏ-cond
jol-ly
jour-ney
joyn-ture
i-ron
iſ-ſue
ju-lip
ju-ly
junc-ture
jun-ket
ju-ry

K

Ket-tle
kid-ney
kin-dle
kin-dred
king-dom
know-ledge
knuc-kle

L

La-bour
lad-der
la-dle
la-dy
la-ment
land-lord
land-skip
lan-guage
lan-guid
lan-guiſh
lă-tin
lat-tice
lă-viſh
law-yer
la-zy
lea-ſure
leă-ther
lec-ture
le-gate
lĕ-mon
len-tile
leo-pard
le-per
le-prous
leſ-ſon
let-ter
let-tice
lĕ-vel
le-vite
lĕ-vy
lewd-ly
li-bel
li-cenſe
li-ar
light-ning
lim-beck
lĭ-mit
lĭ-nage
lin-guiſt
li-on
lĭ-quid
lŏ-gick
log-wood
low-ly
lu-cre
lu-ſtre
ly-rick

M

Ma-chine
mac-krel
mă-dom
ma-gick
mag-got
main-tain
mă-lice
mal-lard
mal-lows
malt-ſter
mam-mon
man-date
man-drake
man-ger
man-gle
man-gy
man-na
mar-ble
man-hood
ma-nure
mar-gin
ma-rine
mar-queſs
mar-row
mar-ry
mar-tyr
mar-vel
ma-ſter
mat-tock
mat-tins
ma-tron
ma-ture
may-or
meă-dow
mea-ſure
med-dle
meer-ly
mel-lon
mel-low
mem-ber
mem-brane
men-tal
mer-cer
mer-chant
mer-cy
mer-ry
meſ-ſage
met-tal
mid-dle
mid-night
mid-wife
mil-dew
mil-ler
mil-ſtone
mĭ-mick
mĭ-nime
min-ſtril
mĭ-nuit
mi-nute
mir-rour
miſ-chief
mĭ-ſtriſs
miſ-ſive
mi-tre
mit-tens
mŏ-deſt
mŏ-del
mŏ-dern
mo-ment
mŏ-narch
mon-day
mon-ky
mŏ-ny
mŏ-ral
mort-gage
mo-tive
mot-to
mud-dy
muſ-ti
mum-ble
mun-dane
mur-mur
mur-rain
mur-ther
mŭ-ſtard
mŭ-ſter
mut-ton
muz-zle
myr-tle

Nap-kin

N

Nap-kin
nap-ping
nar-row
na-tive
na-ture
na-vel
na-vy
nec-tar
nee-dle
nĕ-glect
neigh-bour
nei-ther
nĕ-phew
nĕ-ther
net-tle
nĕ-ver
neu-ter
nig-gard
nim-ble
ni-tre
no-ble
no-cent
non-ſenſe
non-ſuit
nor-man
nŏ-ſtril
nŏ-thing
no-tice
nŏ-vice
noŭ-riſh
nui-ſance
num-ber
nur-ture

O

O-bey
ob-ject
o-blige
ŏ-blique
ob-ſcene
ob-ſcure
ob-ſerve
ob-ſtruct
ob-tain
o-dour
oc-cur
of-fence
of-fend
ŏ-live
o-men
o-mer
o-mit
oint-ment
on-ly
on-ward
o-nyx
o-pen
op-poſe
op-preſs
op-pugn
op-tick
or-chard
or-dain
or-der
or-dure
or-gan
or-phan
ŏ-ſtrich
ŏ-ther
ot-ter
o-val
ŏ-ven
o-ver
ŏ-range
oy-ſter

P

Pac-quet
pă-lace
pă-late
pal-frey
pal-ſie
pam-per
pam-phlet
pă-nick
pan-ther
pan-try
par-boil
par-cel
parch-ment
par-don
pa-rents
pă-riſh
pa-role
pa-per
par-lour
par-ly
par-ſly
par-tridge
paſ-ſage
pă-ſchal
pă-ſquil
paſ-ſive
pă-ſtor
pă-ſture
paſt-board
pa-tron
pat-tern
pat-tent
pat-tin
pea-cock
pea-ſant
per-due
pen-knife
pe-nal
pen-ſive
peo-ple
per-ceive
per-fect
per-form
per-fume
per-haps
pĕ-ril
pĕ-riſh
per-mit
per-plex
per-ſiſt
per-ſon
per-ſwade
per-verſe
per-vert
pew-ter
peb-ble
phan-taſm
phea-ſant
phe-nix
phthi-ſick
pic-kle
pil-grim
pil-lage
pil-low
pi-lot
pin-nace
pi-ous
pip-pen
pi-rate
pĭ-ſtol
pĭ-ty
plă-net
plăi-ſter
plen-ty
plum-bet
plu-ral
poc-ket
po-et
poi-ſon
pol-lute
pŏ-mel
pom-pous
pon-der
por-tend
po-ſie
poſ-ſeſs
poſ-ſet
pot-ſherd
pot-tage
pŏ-ſture
poul-try
pow-der
pow-er
poi-ſon
prac-tice
pre-cept
pre-cinct

pre-cinct
pre-cise
pre-dict
prefer
prĕ-face
prĕ-late
pre-lude
pre-mise
pre-pare
pre-sage
pre-sence
pre-sume
pre-tence
pret-ty
pre-vail
pre-vent
prĭ-son
prĭ-stine
pro-bate
prŏ-bleme
pro-ceed
pro-cess
pro-claim
pro-cure
pro-duce
pro-duct
pro-fane
pro-fess
prŏ-fit
pro-found
pro-fuse
prŏ-gress
pro-ject
prŏ-logue
pro-mote
pro-pense
prŏ-phet
prŏ-per
pro-rogue
prŏ-spect
prŏ-strate
pro-test
pro-tract
prŏ-verb
pro-vide
prŏ-vince
pro-voke
prŏ-vost
pru-dence
pŭ-blick
pud-ding
pud-dle
pul-pit
pu-mice
pŭ-nish
pur-chase
pur-ple
pur-port
pur-sue
pu-trid

Q

Qua-drant
quar-tan
quar-rel
qua-ver
que-ry
qui-et
quĭ-ver

R

Rab-bit
rab-bi
rab-ble
ra-cha
raf-ter
ra-ging
rag-ged
ral-ly
rai-ment
rai-sins
ram-mer
ran-cour
ran-som
ra-pid
ra-ther
rat-tle
ra-ven
răv-ish
ra-zor
re-al
rea-son
re-bel
re-bound
re-buke
re-call
re-cant
re-ceipt
re-ceive
re-cess
re-claim
re-cord
re-cruit
re-deem
re-dound
re-dress
re-fer
re-flect
re-form
re-frain
re-fresh
rĕ-fuge
re-fund
re-fuse
re-fute
re-gain
re-gale
re-gard
re-hearse
re-ject
re-joyce
re-lapse
re-late
re-lay
re-lease
re-lent
re-lief
re-lict
re-lief
rĕ-licks

or

rĕ-liques
rĕ-lish
re-ly
re-main
re-miss
re-mit
rem-nant
re-morse
re-mote
re-move
ren-der
re-new
re-nounce
re-nown
re-pair
re-peat
re-peal
re-pell
re-pent
re-pine
re-ply
re-pose
re-press
re-proach
re-proof
re-prove
re-pute
re-quire
re-quite
re-quest
re-scue
re-sent
re-serve
re-side
re-sign
re-sist
re-solve
re-sort
re-spect
rĕ-spit
re-sponse
re-strain

re-sult

re-ſult
re-tail
re-tain
re-tard
re-tire
re-treat
re-trieve
re-veal
re-venge
re-verſe
re-view
re-vile
re-viſe
re-vive
re-voke
re-volt
re-ward
rib-bond
rid-dle
rĭ-gour
ri-ot
rĭ-ver
rough-ly
roy-al
rub-biſh
ru-by
rud-dy
ru-in
ru-mour
rup-ture
rug-ged
ru-ral

S

Sab-bath
ſa-ble
ſack-but
ſack-cloth
ſa-criſt
C. ſafe-guard
ſaf-fron
ſal-ly
ſa-lute
ſam-plar
ſan-dals
ſa-phire
ſa-pid
ſa-tan
ſat-chel
ſa-tyr
ſa-vage
ſa-vour
ſan-guin
ſcab-bard
ſcaf-fold
ſcan-dal
ſcar-let
ſcat-ter
ſcep-tre
or
ſcep-ter
ſcep-tick
or
skep-tick
ſche-dule
ſchŏ-lar
ſci-ence
ſcram-ble
ſcrip-ture
ſcrĭ-ble
ſcru-ple
ſcur-vy
ſea-ſon
ſe-cret
ſe-cure
ſe-date
ſeam-ſter
ſe-lah
ſel-dom
ſel-vedge
ſe-nate
ſen-tence
ſer-pent
ſer-vant
ſer-jeant
ſer-mon
ſer-vice
ſe-ven
ſe-ver
ſex-ton
ſham-bles
ſhĕ-kel
ſhel-ter
ſhĕ-riff
ſhip-board
ſhip-wrack
ſhil-ling
ſhŏ-vel
ſhoul-der
ſic-kle
ſi-lence
ſil-ver
ſim-ple
ſin-cere
ſi-new
ſin-gle
ſir-rah
ſi-ſter
ſlaugh-ter
ſlen-der
ſlŏ-ven
ſlug-gard
ſlum-ber
ſmŏ-ther
ſnuf-fers
ſo-ber
ſoc-ket
ſo-lace
ſo-lemn
ſo-lid
ſon-net
ſor-did
ſor-row
ſor-ry
ſpan-gles
ſpar-kle
ſpar-row
ſpi-der
ſpi-knard
ſpin-dle
ſpĭ-rit
D. ſprawl-ing
ſprin-kle
ſquan-der
ſquir-rel
ſta-ble
ſtag-ger
ſtam-mer
ſtan-za
ſta-ple
ſta-tue
ſta-ture
ſta-tute
ſteă-dy
ſtee-ple
ſtĕ-ril
ſter-ling
ſtew-ard
ſti-pend
ſtir-rop
ſto-ick
ſtŏ-mack
or
ſtŏ-mach
ſto-ry
ſtran-ger
ſtri-ving
ſtrum-pet
ſtub-ble
ſtub-born
ſtŭ-dy
ſtur-dy
ſtur-geon
ſub-due
ſub-ject
ſub-mit
ſub-ſcribe
ſub-ſiſt
ſub-ſtance
ſub-ſtract
ſub-til
ſub-vert

ſuc-ceed

ſuc-ceed
ſuc-ceſs
ſuc-cinct
ſuc-cour
ſud-den
ſuf-fer
ſuf-fice
ſuf-frage
ſu-gar
ſug-geſt
ſul-phur
ſum-mer
ſun-day
ſup-per
ſup-plant
ſup-ply
ſup-port
ſup-poſe
ſup-preſs
ſu-preme
ſur-face
ſur-feit
ſur-mount
ſur-prize
ſur-round
ſu-ſpect
ſu-ſtain
ſwă-dle
ſwag-ger
ſwal-low
ſym-bal
ſym-nel
ſymp-tom
ſy-nod
ſyr-rop
ſy-ſtem

T

Ta-ble
tă-lent
tal-low
tam-my
tan-gent
tan-kard
tan-ſy
ta-per
tap-ſter
tar-get
tar-ry
tă-vern
tay-lor
tem-per
tem-ple
tem-peſt
ten-der
te-nent
ten-nant
ten-nor
te-nure
ter-rour
them-ſelves
thim-ble
thir-teen
thir-ty
thĭ-ſtle
thĭ-ther
thou-ſand
threat-ning
thrif-ty
thum-mim
thun-der
thurſ-day
til-lage
tim-ber
tim-brel
tinc-ture
tin-der
tin-gle
tiſ-ſue
ti-tle
tit-tle
to-ken
to-paz
to-pick
tor-ment
tor-toiſe
tor-ture
tor-rent
tow-el
to-tal
tow-er
trac-tate
traf-fick
or
traf-fique
tray-tor
tram-mel
tram-ple
tran-ſcend
tranſ-form
tranſ-fer
tranſ-greſs
tra-pan
tră-vel
tră-verſe
trea-cle
trea-ſure
trea-ſon
trĕ-ble
trem-ble
tren-cher
trĕ-ſpaſs
tri-al
trĭ-bute
trĭ-bune
tric-kle
tri-dent
tri-fle
tro-phy
troŭ-ble
tru-ant
trum-pet
tueſ-day
tu-lip
tu-mour
tu-mult
tur-bant
tur-ret
tur-tle
tu-tour
twen-ty
ty-rant

V

Va-cant
val-ley
vă-lour
vă-lue
vă-niſh
va-pour
van-quiſh
var-niſh
vaſ-ſal
vay-vode
vel-lum
vel-vet
vĕ-nom
ven-ture
ver-dict
ver-ger
ver-tue
or
vir-tue
veſ-ſel
veſt-ment
vĕ-ſtry
vĕ-ſture
vi-al
vĭ-car
vic-tor
vi-gil
vil-lage
vil-lain
vint-ner
C. vine-yard
vi-ol
vi-per
vir-gin
vĭ-ſit
um-brage
un-cle
un-clean

un-der
u-nite
un-known
un-taught
un-til
vo-cal
vol-ley
vŏ-lume
vŏ-mit
vouch-ſafe
vow-el
voy-age
up-braid
up-per
ur-chin
ur-gent
u-rine
u-ſurp
ut-moſt
ut-ter
vul-gar
vul-ture

W

Wa-fer
wag-gon
wain-ſcot
wal-low
wan-der
wan-ton
war-fare
war-rant
waſ-ſail
wa-ter
weă-pon
wea-ry
weă-ther
wed-ding
wel-come
whee-zing
whĕ-ther
whĭ-ſper
whĭ-ther
whol-ſome
D. whore-dom
wick-ed
wĭ-dow
wil-low
win-now
win-ter
wĭ-zard, or
wĭ-ſard
wiſ-dom
wit-neſs
wit-ty
wo-ful
wŏ-man
wŏ-men
won-der
worm-wood
wor-ſhip
wor-thy
wrin-kle

Y

Year-ly
D. yawn-ing
D. yield-ed
yel-low
yeo-man
yon-der
youth-ful

Z

Ze-nith

Words of Three Syllables.

A

A-ban-don
ab-di-cate
a-bŏ-liſh
a-bor-tive
a-bro-gate
ab-ſti-nence
ab-ſtru-ſive
a-bun-dance
a-bu-ſive
ab-ſol-ved
ab-ſo-lute
ac-ci-dence
ac-com-pliſh
ac-cu-rate
ac-qui-eſce
a-crŏ-ſtick
ac-tu-ate
ă-da-mant
ad-ja-cent
ad-ju-tant
ad-mi-ral
ad-mŏ-niſh
a-do-ring
ad-van-tage
ad-ven-ture
ad-ver-tiſe
ad-vo-cate
ad-vow-zen
af-fa-ble
a-go-ny
ă-la-mode
al-be-it
al-chy-miſt
al-der-man
ă-li-en
ă-li-ment
a-ma-rous
a-me-thyſt
al-reă-dy
am-ne-ſty
am-baſ-ſy
a-mi-ty
ă-na-gram
a-nar-chy
an-ce-ſtor
an-cho-vy
an-ci-ent
an-gli-ciſm
ă-ni-mate
an-ti-chriſt
a-pho-riſm
a-pŏ-ſtle
a-pŏ-ſtate
ap-păr-el
ap-pa-rent
ap-pen-dix
ap-per-tain
ap-pe-tite
ap-pre-hend
ap-pren-tice
a-pri-cock
a-que-duct
ă-ra-ble

C.

arch-an-gel
ar-chi-tect
ar-gu-ment
ar-mo-ry
ar-ro-gant
ar-te-ry
ar-ti-cle
aſ-ſaſ-ſine
aſ-ſem-ble
aſ-ſump-tive
ă-ſtŏ-niſh
a-ſun-der
at-tor-ney
at-tri-bute
ă-va-rice
au-di-ble
au-di-tor
au-then-thick
a-vĕ-nue
au-gu-ry
au-tho-riſe

B

Bac-cha-nals
bal-co-ny

bal-co-ny
bar-ba-riſm
bar-ba-rous
bă-ro-net
bar-ri-er
bar-ri-ſter
bă-ſi-lisk
bă-ſti-on
bat-tle-ments
bat-che-lor
bdel-li-um
be-li-al
bĕ-ne-fice
bĕ-ne-fit
bĭ-ga-my
bi-gŏ-try
biſ-ſex-tile
blun-der-buſs
boi-ſtĕ-rous
boun-ti-ful
bra-va-do
bre-vi-ty
bre-vi-ate
brĭ-gan-dine
bul-li-on
bur-gla-ry
bu-ri-al
bu-ſi-neſs

C

Că-bi-net
cal-cu-late
că-len-der
can-ti-cle
că-pi-tal
ca-pri-corn
cap-ti-ous
cap-ti-vate
că-pu-chin
ca-ra-van
că-ra-bine
car-bun-cle
car-di-nal
car-me-lite
car-ne-val
car-pen-ter
car-ri-age
car-ri-on
că-ſti-gate
că-ſu-al
că-ſu-iſt
că-ta-ract
că-ta-logue
ca-the-dral
că-te-chiſm
ca-te-chize
că-te-chiſt
că-tho-lick
or
că-tho-lique
că-va-lier
că-val-ry
că-ve-at
cau-te-lous
cau-ti-on
cau-ti-ous
ce-ci-ty
cĕ-le-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-lain
cham-pi-on
chan-cel-lor
chan-ce-ry
chă-rac-ter
chă-ri-ot
chă-ri-ty
chĕ-ru-bim
chi-me-ra
chi-val-ry
cho-co-late
chrŏ-ni-cle
chry-ſo-lite
chy-mi-cal
chy-mi-ſtry
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-ſcribe
cir-cum-ſpect
cir-cum-ſtance
cir-cum-vent
cĭ-ti-zen
cit-ta-del
clan-dĕ-ſtine
clă-ri-fy
cla-ren-cieux
claſ-ſi-cal
cle-men-cy
co-di-cil
co-e-qual
cŏ-gni-ſance
co-he-rent
cŏ-lo-nel
cŏ-lo-ny
col-lo-quies
cŏ-me-dy
cŏ-mi-cal
com-pa-ny
com-part-ment
com-pe-tent
com-pe-tite
com-ple-ment
com-pli-ces
com-port-ment
com-pre-hend
con-cu-bine
con-de-ſcend
con-fi-ſcate
con-gre-gate
con-gru-ous
con-jec-ture
con-ju-gal
con-junc-ture
con-ſci-ence
con-ſci-ous
con-ſe-crate
con-ſe-quence
con-ſi-der
con-ſo-nant
con-ſta-ble
con-ſtan-cy
con-ſump-tive
con-ſti-tute
con-tem-plate
con-ti-nence
con-tra-dict
con-tra-ry
con-trĭ-bute
con-tri-vance
con-tro-vert
con-vin-ced
co-pi-ous
cor-di-al
cord-wai-ner
cor-mo-rant
cŏ-ro-ner
cor-po-ral
cor-pu-late
cor-pu-lent
cor-re-ſpond
cor-ro-ſive
cŏ-ve-nant
coun-te-nance
coun-ter-feit
coun-ter-mand
coun-ter-mine
coun-ter-pane
coun-ter-poiſe
coun-ter-vail
coŭr-te-ſie
crĕ-di-ble
crĭ-mi-nal
crĭ-ti-cal
crŏ-co-dile
cru-ci-fix
cru-ci-fy
cru-di-ty
cru-el-ty
cu-bi-cal
cu-cu-mer
cul-pa-ble
cul-ti-vate
cu-pi-dous

cu-pi-dous
cu-ri-ous
cŭ-ſhi-on
cŭ-ſto-dy

D

Dam-ni-fy
de-ca-logue
de-cen-cy
de-crĕ-pit
dĕ-di-cate
de-co-rum
de-fen-ſive
de-i-fy
de-i-ty
dĕ-lĭ-cate
de-lin-quent
de-lĭ-ver
de-mon-ſtrate
de-ní-zen
de-o-dand
dĕ-pu-ty
dĕ-pre-cate
dĕ-ro-gate
dĕ-ſo-late
dĕ-ſpe-rate
dĕ-ſti-ny
dĕ-ſti-tute
de-ſtruc-tive
de-ter-mine
dĕ-tri-ment
de-vi-ate
dex-tĕ-rous
di-a-dem
di-a-lect
di-a-logue
di-a-mond
di-a-per
di-a-ry
dic-ta-tor
dif-fi-cult
dif-fi-dent
dĭ-gni-fy
di-lem-ma
dĭ-li-gence
di-mĭ-niſh
di-o-ceſs
dĭ-ſa-ſter
dĭ-ſci-ple
dĭ-ſci-pline
diſ-junc-tive
diſ-ſi-pate
diſ-ſem-ble
diſ-ſo-lute
diſ-ſo-nant
di-ur-nal
dŏ-cu-ment
do-mĕ-ſtick
dŏ-mi-neer
do-na-ry
do-na-tiſt
do-na-tive
dow-a-ger
dra-pe-ry
du-bi-ous
dun-ge-on
du-pli-cate
du-ra-ble
dul-ci-mer

E

E-be-ny
e-clyp-tick
ĕ-di-fice
ĕ-di-fy
ĕ-du-cate
ef-fa-ble
e-gri-tude
ĕ-le-gant
ĕ-le-ment
ĕ-le-phant
ĕ-le-vate
ĕ-le-ven
e-lo-quence
em-bar-go
em-baſ-ſy
em-bel-liſh
em-bĕ-zil
em-broi-der
em-bry-on
ĕ-me-rald
e-mer-gent
ĕ-me-rod
ĕ-mi-nence
em-pe-ror
em-pha-ſis
ĕ-mu-late
e-nă-mel
en-dea-vour
ĕ-ne-my
ĕ-ner-gy
e-ner-vate
en-fran-chiſe
en-mi-ty
e-nor-mous
en-ſam-ple
en-ti-ty
en-vi-ous
en-vi-ron
ĕ-pi-cene
ĕ-pi-cure
ĕ-pi-gram
e-pi-ſtle
ĕ-pi-thet
ĕ-pi-logue
e-qua-tor
ĕ-qui-page
ĕ-qui-ty
e-ſtă-bliſh
ĕ-ſti-mate
e-ter-nal
e-ter-nize
eu-cha-riſt
ĕ-vi-dence
eu-lo-gy
eu-pho-ny
ex-cre-ment
ex-hĭ-bit
ex-i-gent
ex-o-dus
ex-or-ciſm
ex-or-cize
ex-pi-ate
ex-pe-dite
ex-pli-cate
ex-plĭ-cite
ex-quĭ-ſite
ex-ta-ſie
ex-ter-nal
ex-tin-guiſh
ex-tir-pate
ex-trin-ſick

F

Fă-bu-lous
fac-ti-on
fac-ti-ous
fa-cul-ty
faith-ful-ly
fal-la-cy
fal-ſi-ty
fa-mi-ly
fan-tă-ſtick
fa-ſhi-on
fe-al-ty
fe-lo-ny
fe-mi-nine
fe of-fee
fer-ven-cy
fe-ru-la
fe-ſti-val
fic-ti-on
fil-thi-neſs
fi-li-al
fi-ſtu-la
fop-pe-ry
for-ge-ry
for-ni-cate
for-ti-fy
fran-kin-cenſe
frau-du-lent
fruc-ti-fy
fru-men-ty
fu-gi-tive
func-ti-on

func-ti-on
fun-da-ment
fu-ne-ral
fu-ri-ous
fur-ni-ture
fur-ri-er

G

Gal-le-ry
gar-ri-ſon
gĕ-ne-ral
gĕ-ne-rate
gĕ-ne-rous
gen-tle-man
gĕ-nu-ine
glu-ti-nous
gra-ci-ous
gră-du-ate
gra-na-do
gră-ti-tude
C. graſ-hop-per
gun-pow-der

H

Hand-ker-chief
har-bin-ger
har-mo-ny
hĕ-mi-ſphere
head-bo-rough
hep-tar-chy
hĕ-re-ſy
hĕ-re-tick
he-ri-ot
hĕ-ri-tage
he-ro-ick
hĭ-de-ous
hĭ-ſto-ry
hŏ-mi-cide
hŏ-mi-ly
ho-ri-zon
ho-ro-ſcope
hor-ri-ble
hu-go-not
hy-po-crite

I

I-de-a
ĭ-di-om
i-di-ot
jeo-par-dy
D. je-ſu-it
ig-no-ble
ĭ-gno-rant
ĭ-gno-rance
il-le-gal
il-lŭ-ſtrate
ĭ-mi-tate
im-ma-ture
im-mi-nent
im-par-lance
im-ple-ments
im-plĭ-cite
im-por-tune
im-poſ-thume
im-po-tent
im-pre-cate
im-pu-dent
in-car-nate
in-cen-tive
in-ci-dent
in-clu-ſive
in-cul-cate
in-cum-bent
in-di-cate
in-di-gent
in-di-rect
in-dul-gence
in-dul-gent
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fer-nal
in-fi-nite
in-flu-ence
in-he-rent
in-hĕ-rit
in-hĭ-bit
in-no-cent
in-ſi-pid
in-ſo-lent
in-ſpi-red
in-ſti-gate
in-ſti-tute
in-ſtru-ment
in-tel-lect
in-ter-cede
in-ter-cept
in-ter-courſe
in-tĕ-re ſt
in-ter-nal

M

in-ter-poſe
in-ter-pret
in-ter-val
inter-vene
in-ter-view
in-tĕ-ſtine
in-tĕ-ſtate
in-ti-mate
in-tri-cate
in-t ro-duce
in-vă-lid
in-vei-gle
in-vo-cate
jo-vi-al
i-ro-ny
i-vo-ry
ju-bi-le
ju-da-iſm

K

Kă-len-dar
kil-der-kin

L

Lă-by-rinth
la-i-ty
lar-ce-ny
lă-ti-tude
leă-che-ry
lĕ-ga-cy
le-gi-ble
le-gi-on
lĕ-ni-ty
let-ti-ces
lĕ-ve-ret
lĕ-vi-ty
lĭ-be-ral
lĭ-ber-ty
lieu-tĕ-nant
lo-ga-rithm
lon-gi-tude
lu-na-tick
lŭ-ſhi-ous
ly-ri-cal

Ma-ca-roons
mă-ce-rate
mă-gi-ſtrate
mă-gni-fy
ma-ga-zine
ma-je-ſty
ma-lĭ-gnant
ma-ho-met
mă-ni-feſt
mă-ni-fold
mă-nu-al
mă-nu-ſcript
mă-ri-ner
mă-ri-time
mar-ri-age
mar-ma-let
mar-ti-al
mă-ſcu-line
maſ-ſa-cre
ma-ter-nal
ma-tri-cide
me-chă-nick
me-di-ate
me-di-cine
mĕ-di-tate
mĕ-lo-dy
mĕ-mo-ry
men-di-cant
men-ti-on
mer-chan-diſe
meſ-ſen-ger

meſ-ſi-as

meſ-ſi-as
meſ-ſu-age
mĕ-ta-phor
mĭ-li-tant
mil-li-on
mĭ-ne-ral
mĭ-ni-ſter
mĭ-ra-cle
mĭ-ſe-ry
mĭ-ſchie-vous
mĭ-ti-gate
mŏ-de-rate
mol-li-fy
mŏ-nu-ment
mor-ti-fy
mo-ti-on
moun-te-bank
mul-ti-ply
mul-ti-tude
mu-ſi-cal
mu-ta-ble
mu-ti-ny
mu-tu-al
my-ri-ad
my-ſte-ry

N

Nar-ra-tive
na-ti-on
na-vi-gate
nĕ-gli-gent
nigh-tin-gale
noc-tur-nal
nŏ-mi-nate
no-ta-ble
no-ta-ry
no-ti-fy
nŏ-vel-ty
no-vem-ber
nul-li-fy
nu-me-rate
nu-me-rous
nun-ne-ry
nup-ti-al
nu-tri-ment

O

Ob-du-rate
o-bey-ſance
ŏ-be-liſk
ob-ſe-quy
ob-ſer-vance
ob-ſo-lete
ob-ſta-cle
ob-ſti-nate
ob-vi-ous
oc-ci-dent
oc-cu-liſt
oc-cu-py
oc-cur-rent
o-ce-an
oc-to-ber
o-di-ous
of-fen-ſive
of-fi-cer
o-lym-pick
ŏ-mi-nous
ŏ-ne-rate
ŏ-ni-ons
ŏ-pe-rate
o-pi-um
op-por-tune
op-po-ſite
ŏ-pu-lent
ŏ-ra-cle
or-di-nance
ŏ-ri-fice
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
ŏ-ver-ture
out-law-ry

P

Pă-ci-fy
pă-la-tine
pal-li-ate
pa-pa-cy
pă-ra-ble
pă-ra-dice
pă-ra-dox
pă-ra-graph
pă-ral-lel
pă-ra-mount
pă-ra-phraſe
pă-ra-ſite
pă-ra-cide
pa-ri-ty
par-ti-al
par-ti-cle
paſ-ſi-on
pa-ti-ence
pa-tri-arch
pau-ci-ty
pĕ-da-gogue
pĕ-di-gree
pĕ-li-can
pĕ-nal-ty
pĕ-ne-trate
pen-ſi-on
pe-nu-ry
pen-te-coſt
per-ju-ry
per-pe-trate
per-qui-ſite
per-ſe-cute
per-ſe-vere
per-ti-nent
pĕ-ſti-lence
pĕ-tu-lant
phă-ri-ſee
phi-li-ſtine
pid-ge-on
pi-e-ty
pĭ-na-cle
plen-ti-ful
po-e-try
pŏ-li-cy
pŏ-li-tick
pome-gră-nate
pon-dĕ-rous
po-pe-ry
pŏ-pu-lar
po-pu-lous
por-ti-on
port-man-teau
por-trai-ture
poſ-ſi-ble
pŏ-ſi-tive
po-ten-tate
pŏ-ver-ty
prac-ti-cal
pre-am-ble
pre-ce-dence
pre-ci-ous
prĕ-ci-pice
pre-ju-dice
prĕ-la-cy
pre-mu-nire
prĕ-sby-ter
pre-ſump-tive
prĕ-ſi-dent
pre-va-lent
pre-vi-ous
prĭ-mi-tive
prin-ci-pal
prin-ci-ple
prĭ-vi-ledge
prĭ-vi-ly
pro-ba-ble
pro-bi-ty
prŏ-di-gy
prŏ-fli-gate
prŏ-ge-ny
pro-hĭ-bit
pro-mul-gate
prŏ-pa-gate
prŏ-per-ty
prŏ-phe-cy

or

prŏ-phe-ſy
pro-ſe-cute
prŏ-ſe-lyte
prŏ-te-ſtant
pro-ven-der

prŏ-ven-der
pro-vo-cate
pſal-te-ry
pu-bli-can
pu-iſ-ſance
punc-tu-al
pu-ri-fy
pu-ri-tan
pu-ri-ty
pu-tri-fy
py-ra-mid

Q

Qua-dran-gle
quă-li-fy
quă-li-ty
quan-ti-ty
qua-ren-tine
quĕ-ri-ſter
quĕ-ru-lous
quĕ-ſti-on
quin-teſ-ſence
quo-ti-ent

R

Ra-di-ant
ra-di-cal
ra-pi-er
ra-ri-ty
ră-ve-nous
re-com-pence
re-con-cile
re-cre-ate
rec-ti-fy
re-gi-cide
re-gi-ment
re-gi-on
rĕ-gi-ſter
rĕ-gu-lar
re-in-force
re-lin-quiſh
re-me-dy
re-mem-ber
re-mon-ſtrate
ren-de-vouze
rĕ-no-vate
rĕ-par-ty
re-plĕ-niſh
re-plĕ-vin
re-pre-hend
re-pre-ſent
re-pro-bate
re-qui-em
re-qui-ted
rĕ-qui-ſite
re-ſem-ble
re-tĭ-nue
re-tri-bute
re-tro-gard
re-vĕ-nue
rĕ-ve-rend
rĕ-ve-rence
rĕ-ve-rent
re-view-ing
rĭ-baul-dry
roy-al-ty
ru-mi-nate
ru-di-ments
rup-ti-on

S

Sa-cra-ment
ſa-cri-fice
ſa-cri-ledge
ſad-du-cees
ſa-la-ry
ſanc-ti-fy
ſan-he-drim
ſa-tur-day
ſa-ti-ate
ſa-tis-fy
ſa-vi-our
ſcor-pi-on
ſcrip-tu-ral
ſcru-pu-lous
ſcru-ti-ny
ſcul-li-on
ſe-cre-cy
or
ſe-cre-ſy
ſec-ti-on
ſe-cu-lar
ſe-du-cer
ſe-ni-or
ſen-ſu-al
ſen-ſi-ble
ſen-ſi-tive
ſep-tem-ber
ſe-pa-rate
ſe-pul-chre
or
ſe-pul-cher
ſe-quĕ-ſter
ſe-ra-phim
ſe-ri-ous
ſer-vi-tor
ſer-vi-tude
ſe-ven-teen
ſe-ve-ral
ſi-gni-fy
ſi-mi-le
ſin-gu-lar
ſi-ni-ſter
ſi-tu-ate
ſkĕ-le-ton
ſlip-pe-ry
ſo-phi-ſter
ſo-phi-ſtry
ſor-ce-ry
ſoul-di-er
ſpă-ni-el
ſpĕ-ci-al
ſpĕ-ci-fy
ſpĕ-ci-men
ſpec-ta-cle
ſpec-ta-tor
ſpĕ-cu-late
ſpu-ri-ous
ſqui-nan-cy
ſta-ti-on
ſtig-ma-tize
ſtĭ-mu-late
ſtrĕ-nu-ous
ſtŏ-ma-cher
ſtra-ta-gem
ſtraw-ber-ry
ſtu-di-ous
ſtu-pi-fy
ſub-miſ-ſive
ſub-ſe-quent
ſub-ſi-dy
ſub-ſti-tute
ſub-til-ty
ſuc-ceſ-ſor
ſuf-fo-cate
ſuf-fra-gan
ſum-ma-ry
ſup-pli-ant
ſup-pli-cant
ſur-feit-ing
ſur-ro-gate
ſur-ſin-gle, or
ſur-cin-gle
ſy-ca-more
ſy-co-phant
ſyl-la-ble
ſyl-lo-giſm
ſym-pa-thize
ſym-pa-thy
ſy-na-gogue
ſy-ri-an

T

Tar-pau-lin
te-di-ous
tĕ-le-ſcope
tem-po-rize
te-na-ble
ter-ri-ble
ter-ri-bly
ter-ri-er
ter-ti-an
tĕ-ſta-ment
tĕ-ſta-tor
tĕ-ſti-fy

tĕ-ſti-fy
teu-to-nick
the-o-rick
the-o-ry
tĭ-tu-lar
to-bac-co
to-ge-ther
tol-le-rate
trac-ta-ble
tra-gi-cal
tran-ſpa-rent
treă-che-rous
trĭ-bu-nal
trĭ-ni-ty
trĭ-vi-al
tur-bu-lent
tur-pen-tine
tur-pi-tude
tym-pa-ny
ty-pi-cal
ty-ra-nize

V

Va-can-cy
vac-cu-um
vă-ga-bond
va-li-ant
vă-ni-ty
va-ri-ance
va-ri-ous
vă-ti-can
ve-he-ment
ven-di-ble
ve-ne-ry
ve-ni-al
vĕ-ni-ſon
ver-de-greaſe
vĕ-ri-ty
vĕ-te-ran
vice-ge-rent
vĭ-ci-ous
vic-tu-al
vĭ-gi-lent
vĭ-la-ny
vĭ-li-fy
vin-di-cate
vin-dic-tive
vĭ-ne-gar
vi-o-late
vi-o-let
vi-o-lence
vi-o-lent
vi-o-lin
vir-gi-nals
vĭ-ſi-ble
vĭ-ſi-on
vĭ-tri-ol
ul-ti-mate
unc-ti-on
un-der-mine
u-ni-corn
u-ni-form
u-ni-on
u-ni-ty
u-ni-verſe
un-ſta-ble
vŏ-lun-teer
u-ſu-age
u-ſu-al
u-ſu-rer
u-ſu-ry
u-ten-ſils

W

Wed-neſ-day
wĭ-dow-er
wil-der-neſs

Y

Yĕ-ſter-day
yĕ-ſter-night

Z

Zo-di-ak.

Words of Four Syllables.

A

Ab-bre-vi-ate
a-bĭ-li-ty
a-bŏ-mi-nate
ă-ca-de-my
ac-cĕ-le-rate
ac-ceſ-ſa-ry
ac-ceſ-ſi-ble
ac-com-mo-date
a-cel-da-ma
a-cĭ-di-ty
ad-mi-ni-ſter
ad-miſ-ſi-on
ad-ver-ten-cy
D. ad-ver-tiſe-ment
a-du-la-tion
a-dul-tĕ-rate
a-dul-tĕ-ry
af-fec-ti-on
af-fi-da-vit
af-fi-ni-ty
af-flic-ti-on
a-gri-cul-ture
a-gri-mo-ny
ă-la-ba-ſter
a-lă-cri-ty
al-le-gi-ance
al-le-go-ry
al-lu-ſi-on
am-baſ-ſa-dor
am-bĭ-gu-ous
am-bi-ti-on
a-mi-a-ble
ă-mi-ca-ble
am-phĭ-bi-ous
ă-na-bap-tiſt
a-nă-lo-gy
a-nă-lo-giſm
a-nă-ly-ſis
ă-na-the-ma
a-nă-to-mize
a-nă-to-my
an-ge-li-cal
an-nĭ-hi-late
an-nun-ci-ate
an-ti-qua-ry
an-tĭ-qui-ty
an-tĭ-pa-thy
an-ti-the-ſis
a-pŏ-ca-lyps
a-pŏ-cry-phal
a-pŏ-lo-gize
a-po-lo-gy
a-pŏ-ſta-cy
a-pŏ-ſta-tize
a-pŏ-ſto-lick
ap-pă-ri-tor
ap-pel-la-tive
ap-pre-hen-ſive

ap-pro-pin-quate
ap-pro-pri-ate
ap-pur-te-nance
ar-bĭ-tra-ment
ar-bi-tra-ry
ar-bi-tra-tor
a-rith-me-tick
ar-tĭ-cu-late
ar-til-le-ry
ă-ſperſi-on
aſ-ſaſ-ſi-nate
aſ-ſi-du-ous
aſ-ſi-mu-late
aſ-ſo-ci-ate
aſ-ſump-ti-on
a-ſtrŏ-lo-ger
a-ſtrŏ-lo-gy
a-ſtrŏ-no-mer
a-ſtro-no-my
at-ten-ti-on
at-tĕ-nu-ate
au-da-ci-ous
au-thŏ-ri-ty

B

Bar-ba-ri-an
bar-bă-ri-ty
bar-ri-ca-do
be-a-ti-fy
be-a-ti-tude
be-ha-vi-our
be-nĕ-fi-cence
bĕ-ne-fac-tor
be-nĕ-vo-lence
be-nĕ-vo-lent
bi-tu-mi-nous

C

Ca-lă-mi-ty
can-nŏ-ni-cal
ca-pă-ci-ty
ca-pĭ-tu-late
ca-prĭ-ci-ous
cap-tĭ-vi-ty
ca-tă-ſtro-phe
că-te-chu-men
ca-thŏ-li-can
ca-thŏ-li-cal
ca-ter-pil-lar
ce-lĕ-bri-ty
ce-le-ri-ty
ce-le-ſti-al
cen-ſo-ri-ous
cen-tu-ri-on
ce-re-mo-ny
cer-ti-fi-cate
ceſ-ſa-ti-on
cha-me-li-on
chi-rur-ge-on
chro-nŏ-lo-gy
cir-cum-fe-rence
co-ac-ti-on
co-ad-ju-tant
co-ad-ju-tor
col-lă-te-ral
col-la-ti-on
col-lec-ti-on
col-le-gi-ate
col-lu-ſi-on
com-bŭ-ſti-ble
com-bŭ-ſti-on
com-me-di-an
com-me-mo-rate
com-miſ-ſa-ry
com-miſ-ſi-on
com-mic-ti-on
com-mo-di-ous
com-mo-di-ty
com-mu-ni-cate
com-mu-ni-on
com-mu-ni-ty
com-pă-ni-on
com-paſ-ſi-on
com-pen-di-ous
com-pen-di-um
com-pen-ſa-ble
com-pe-ten-cy
com-pe-ti-tor
com-pla-cen-cy
com-plec-ti-on
com-pŏ-ſi-tor
com-preſ-ſi-on
com-pre-hen-ſive
com-pul-ſi-on
com-punc-tion
com-pu-ta-ble
con-că-vi-ty
con-cep-ti-on
con-clu-ſi-on
con-cu-pi-ſcence
con-cuſ-ſi-on
con-dĭ-ti-on
con-fa-bu-late
con-fec-ti-on
con-fe-de-rate
con-feſ-ſi-on
con-fu-ſi-on
con-grŭ-tu-late
con-gru-i-ty
con-junc-ti-on
con-ſi-ſto-ry
con-ſpĭ-cu-ous
con-ſpĭ-ra-cy
con-ſpĭ-ra-tor
con-ſtruc-ti-on
con-ſump-ti-on
con-ta-gi-on
con-ta-gi-ous
con-tă-mi-nate
con-ten-ti-on
con-ti-nen-cy
con-trac-ti-on
con-tri-ti-on
con-tro-ver-ſy
con-tu-ma-cy
con-ve-ni-ent
con-vic-ti-on
con-vul-ſi-on
cor-de-li-er
cor-po-re-al
cor-pu-len-cy

cor-rec-ti-on

cor-rec-ti-on
cor-ri-gi-ble
cor-rŏ-bo-rate
cor-rup-ti-on
cŏ-ſmo-gra-phy
cre-a-ti-on
cre-du-li-ty
cu-pĭ-di-ty

D

Dam-na-ti-on
de-bĭ-li-ty
de-cen-ni-al
de-cĭ-ſi-on
de-coc-ti-on
de-fec-ti-on
de-fi-ci-ent
de-gĕ-ne-rate
de-jec-ti-on
de-lec-ta-ble
de-lĭ-be-rate
dĕ-li-ca-cy
de-li-ci-ous
de-li-ne-ate
de-lu-ſi-on
de-mŏ-cra-cy
de-mo-ni-ack
de-pau-pe-rate
de-po-pu-late
de-preſ-ſi-on
de-ri-ſi-on
de-ſcrip-ti-on
de-ſer-ti-on
dĕ-ſpi-ca-ble
de-ſtruc-ti-on
de-trac-ti-on
dex-tĕ-ri-ty
di-ă-go-nal
di-ă-me-ter
di-a-pa-ſon
dif-fu-ſi-on
di-greſ-ſi-on
di-men-ſi-on
di-mĭ-nu-tive
diſ-cuſ-ſi-on
diſ-ſec-ti-on
diſ-ſen-ti-on
diſ-ſi-mu-late
di-vĭ-ſi-on
do-mi-ni-on
dox-ŏ-lo-gy

E

E-bri-e-ty
ef-fe-mi-nate
ef-fi-ca-cy
ef-fi-ci-ent
ef-fi-gi-es
ef-fu-ſi-on
e-gre-gi-ous
e-jă-cu-late
e-jec-ti-on
e-lă-bo-rate
e-lec-ti-on
e-le-gan-cy
e-li-gi-ble
e-lu-ſi-on
e-ly-ſi-um
e-mă-ſcu-late
e-miſ-ſi-on
em-phă-ti-cal
en-co-mi-um
en-thu-ſi-aſm
e-nor-mi-ty
e-pĭ-ſco-pal
e-pĭ-to-mize
e-quĭ-vo-cal
e-quĭ-vo-cate
e-ră-di-cate
er-ro-ne-ous
er-rup-ti-on
eſ-ſen-ti-al
e-ter-ni-ty
e-the-ri-al
e-vă-cu-ate
e-van-ge-liſt
e-vă-po-rate

H

e-va-ſi-on
e-vic-ti-on
e-vi-ta-ble
eu-pho-ni-ous
ex-ă-ſpe-rate
ex-clu-ſi-on
ex-em-pla-ry
ex-em-pli-fy
ex-emp-ti-on
ex-hĭ-le-rate
ex-ŏ-ne-rate
ex-o-ra-ble
ex-or-bi-tant
ex-pan-ſi-on
ex-pe-di-ent
ex-pe-ri-ence
ex-pĕ-ri-ment
ex-po-ſi-tor
ex-preſ-ſi-on
ex-pul-ſi-on
ex-tĕ-nu-ate
ex-te-ri-or
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-trac-ti-on
extră-va-gant
ex-trĕ-mi-ty
ex-trin-ſi-cal
ex-u-bĕ-rant
ex-ul-ce-rate

F

Fa-cĭ-li-ty
fal-la-ci-ous
fa-mĭ-li-ar
fan-tă-ſti-cal
fa-ſtĭ-di-ous
fe-bru-a-ry
fe-rŏ-ci-ty
fer-tĭ-li-ty
fe-ſtĭ-vi-ty
fi-gu-ra-tive
fla-gĭ-ti-ous
for-mi-dă-ble
fra-gi-li-ty

fra-gĭ-li-ty
fru-ĭ-ti-on

G

Gar-ru-li-ty
gram-mă-ti-cal

H

Ha-ber-dă-ſher
ha-ber-gi-on
hal-le-lu-jah
har-mo-ni-ous
her-mă-phro-dite
hĕ-te-ro-dox
hi-e-rar-chy
hŏ-ſpi-ta-ble
hu-mĭ-li-ty
hy-dro-gra-phy
hy-drŏ-pi-cal
hy-per-bo-le
hy-pŏ-cri-ſy
hy-po-the-ſis

I

Jă-ni-za-ry
i-den-ti-ty
ĭ-gno-mi-ny
il-lĭ-te-rate
il-lu-mi-nate
il-lŭ-ſtri-ous
im-mă-cu-late
im-me-di-ate
im-mer-ſi-on
im-mu-ni-ty
im-mu-ta-ble
im-par-ti-al
im-pĕ-di-ment
im-pe-ri-ous
im-per-ti-nent
im-pĕ-tu-ous
im-pla-ca-ble
im-por-tu-nate
im-pŏ-ve-riſh
im-preſ-ſi-on
im-pu-ni-ty
in-ceſ-ſant-ly
in-cĭ-ſi-on
in-con-gru-ous
in-cor-po-rate
in-dĕ-fi-nite
in-de-li-ble
in-dem-ni-fy
in-dem-ni-ty
in-ef-fa-ble
in-fec-ti-ous
in-fe-ri-our
in-ge-ni-ous
ĭ-nĭ-qui-ty
ĭ-nĭ-ti-ate
in-junc-ti-on
in-ju-ri-ous
in-ſcrip-ti-on
in-ſcru-ta-ble
in-ſi-nu-ate
in-ſpec-ti-on
in-ſtruc-ti-on
in-tĕ-gri-ty
in-tel-li-gence
in-ten-ti-on
in-ter-ceſ-ſor
in-te-ri-our
in-ter-lo-per
in-va-ſi-on
in-ven-ti-on
in-ven-to-ry
in-vĕ-te-rate
in-vi-o-late
in-vi-ſi-ble
i-rŏ-ni-cal
ir-rĕ-gu-lar
ir-rĕ-ve-rent
ir-rup-ti-on
ju-di-ca-ture
ju-dĭ-ci-al
ju-dĭ-ci-ous

L

La-bo-ri-ous
lă-pi-da-ry
lă-ſci-vi-ous
le-ger-de-main
le-gĭ-ſla-tive
le-gĭ-ti-mate
le-vi-a-than
li-bĭ-di-nous
li-cen-ti-ate
li-cen-ti-ous
le-vĭ-ti-cal
lieu-tĕ-nan-cy
li-tĭ-gi-ous
lux-u-ri-ous

M

Ma-gĭ-ci-an
mă-gni-fi-cence
mă-le-fac-tor
ma-le-vo-lent
ma-li-ci-ous
ma-te-ri-al
mă-the-ma-ticks
ma-trĭ-cu-late
mă-tri-mo-ny
ma-tu-ri-ty
mĕ-lan-cho-ly
mĕ-lo-di-ous
mĕ-mo-ra-ble
mĕ-mo-ri-al
mer-ce-na-ry
me-rĭ-di-an
mĕ-ta-mor-phoſe
me-trŏ-po-lis
mĭ-li-ta-ry
mi-lĭ-ti-a
mo-nă-ſte-ry
mu-nĭ-fi-cence
mu-ſi-ci-an

N

Nar-ra-ti-on
na-tĭ-vi-ty
na-vi-ga-ble
ne-ceſ-ſi-ty
ne-cro-man-cy
no-bĭ-li-ty
no-to-ri-ous

O-be-di-ence

O

O-be-di-ence
ob-jec-ti-on
ŏ-bla-ti-on
ŏ-blĭ-te-rate
ŏ-blĭ-vi-on
ob-nox-i-ous
ob-ſtruc-ti-on
oc-ca-ſi-on
oc-cur-ren-ces
oe-cŏ-no-my
of-fi-ci-ous
o-lym-pi-ad
om-nĭ-po-tent
om-ni-pre-ſent
om-nĭ-ſci-ent
o-pĭ-ni-on
op-preſ-ſi-on
op-pro-bri-ous
o-ra-ti-on
or-di-na-ry
o-rĭ-gi-nal
C. out-ra-gi-ous

P

Pa-nĕ-gy-rick
par-tĭ-cu-lar
par-tĭ-ti-on
pa-thĕ-ti-cal
păt-ri-mo-ny
pa-vĭ-li-on
pe-cu-li-ar
pe-nu-ri-ous
per-cuſ-ſi-on
per-dĭ-ti-on
pe-remp-to-ry
per-fec-ti-on
per-fi-di-ous
per-ni-ci-ous
per-pe-tu-al
per-ſpĭ-cu-ous
per-ſwa-ſi-on
pe-tĭ-ti-on
phi-lac-te-ry
phi-lo-ſo-pher
phi-lo-ſo-phy
phle-bŏ-to-my
phy-ſi-ci-an
pol-lu-ti-on
pŏ-ly-ga-my
poſ-ſeſ-ſi-on
po-ſi-ti-on
pŏ-ſte-ri-ty
po-ſtil-li-on
po-ten-ti-al
pre-cĭ-pi-tate
pre-de-ceſ-ſor
pre-dĕ-ſti-nate
pre-dic-ti-on
pre-dŏ-mi-nate
pre-pa-ra-tive
pre-hĕ-mi-nence
pre-pŏ-ſte-rous
pre-ro-ga-tive
pre-sby-te-ry
pre-ſcrip-ti-on
pre-ſump-ti-on
pro-dĭ-gi-ous
pro-greſ-ſi-on
pro-por-ti-on
pro-pri-e-ty
pro-vĭ-ſi-on
pro-vin-ci-al
punc-ti-li-o
pur-ga-to-ry
pur-ga-ti-on

Q

Qua-ter-ni-an
quo-tĭ-di-an

R

Ra-ti-o-nal
re-bel-li-on
re-cep-ta-cle
re-cep-ti-on
re-cĭ-pro-cal
re-din-te-grate
re-flec-ti-on
re-frac-to-ry
re-jec-ti-on
re-ĭ-te-rate
re-la-ti-on
re-lĭ-gi-on
re-luc-tan-cy
re-miſ-ſi-on
re-per-cuſ-ſive
re-ſpon-ſi-ble
re-ſto-ra-tive
re-ſtric-ti-on
re-tă-li-ate
re-ten-ti-on
rhe-tŏ-ri-cal
ri-di-cu-lous

S

Sa-cer-do-tal
ſa-ga-ci-ty
ſa-la-man-der
ſal-va-ti-on
ſanc-tu-a-ry
ſa-ti-e-ty
ſe-cre-ta-ry
ſe-cu-ri-ty
ſe-di-ti-on
ſe-ră-gli-o
ſe-vĕ-ri-ty
ſi-mĭ-li-tude
ſin-cĕ-ri-ty
ſo-bri-e-ty
ſo-cĭ-a-ble
ſo-ci-e-ty
ſo-li-ta-ry
ſpĕ-cu-la-ti-on
ſtran-gu-ri-on
ſub-jec-ti-on
ſub-miſ-ſi-on
ſub-crip-ti-on
ſub-ſer-vi-ent
ſub-ſtan-ti-al
ſub-ſtrac-ti-on
ſub-ver-ſi-on
ſuc-ceſ-ſi-on

ſuc-ceſ-ſi-on
ſuf-fi-ci-ent
ſum-ma-ri-ly
ſta-bĭ-li-ty
ſu-do-rĭ-fique, or
ſu-do-ri-fick
ſu-per-flu-ous
ſu-per-la-tive
ſu-pre-ma-cy
ſy-nŏ-ni-mous
ſy-nŏ-ni-my

T

Tă-ber-na-cle
tau-tŏ-lo-gy
ter-re-ſtri-al
tĕ-ſti-mo-ny
tŏ-le-ra-ble
tra-dĭ-ti-on
tran-quĭ-li-ty
tranſ-greſ-ſi-on
tran-ſi-to-ry
tran-ſla-ti-on
trĭ-bu-ta-ry
tri-en-ni-al
tu-ĭ-ti-on
tur-bu-len-cy

V

Va-ca-ti-on
va-cu-i-ty
u-bĭ-qui-ty
ve-ge-ta-ble
ve-ge-ta-tive
vĕ-ne-ra-ble
ve-ne-re-al
ve-răci-ty
ver-mĭ-li-on
vex-a-ti-on
vi-ciſ-ſi-tude
vĭ-gi-lan-cy
vi-tu-pe-rate
vi-va-ci-ty
vo-lup-tu-ous
vo-ca-ti-on
vŏ-lun-ta-ry
ux-o-ri-ous

Words of Five Syllables.

A

Ab-di-ca-ti-on
a-bŏ-mi-na-ble
ă-ca-dĕ-mi-cal
ac-qui-ſi-ti-on
ad-mĭ-ni-ſtra-tor
ad-mi-ra-ti-on
ad-mo-nĭ-ti-on
a-do-ra-ti-on
a-du-la-ti-on
af-fa-bĭ-li-ty
af-fec-ta-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on
al-le-gŏ-ri-cal
am-bĭ-gu-i-ty
am-mu-ni-ti-on
a-na-the-ma-tize
a-ni-mŏ-ſi-ty
an-ni-ver-ſa-ry
an-no-ta-ti-on
a-pho-rĭ-ſti-cal
a-pŏ-the-ca-ry
ap-pa-rĭ-ti-on
ap-pel-la-ti-on
ap-pre-hen-ſi-on
ap-pro-ba-ti-on
a-ri-ſtŏ-cra-cy
aſ-ſi-du-i-ty
a-ſtro-lŏ-gi-cal
a-va-rĭ-ci-ous
aux-ĭ-li-a-ry

B

Be-a-tĭ-fi-cal
bĕ-ne-dic-ti-on
bĕ-ne-fi-ci-al
bole-ar-mo-ni-ack

C

Ca-pa-bĭ-li-ty
că-ſti-ga-ti-on
cĕ-le-bra-ti-on
cĕ-re-mo-ni-al
cir-cu-la-ti-on
cir-cum-ſcrip-ti-on
cir-cum-ſpec-ti-on
co-eſ-ſen-ti-al
col-lo-ca-ti-on
com-bi-na-ti-on
com-mi-na-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ble
com-pe-tĭ-ti-on
com-pre-hen-ſi-ble
com-pre-hen-ſi-on
con-de-ſcen-ti-on
con-fe-de-ra-cy
con-fla-gra-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on
con-ju-ga-ti-on
con-ſe-cra-ti-on
con-ſo-la-ti-on
con-ſpi-ra-ti-on
con-ſter-na-ti-on
con-ſti-tu-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-trĭ-bu-ta-ry
con-tri-bu-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous
con-tu-me-li-ous
con-ve-ni-en-cy
con-ſtel-la-ti-on
cŏ-pu-la-ti-on
cŏ-ro-na-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
cor-re-ſpon-den-cy

cor-re-ſpon-den-cy

D

Dĕ-di-ca-ti-on
de-cla-ma-ti-on
de-cla-ra-ti-on
de-fa-ma-ti-on
de-fi-nĭ-ti-on
de-hor-ta-ti-on
de-mo-cra-ti-cal
de-mon-ſtra-ti-on
de-no-ta-ti-on
de-po-ſi-ti-on
de-pre-da-ti-on
de-pri-va-ti-on
dĕ-pu-ta-ti-on
dĕ-ri-va-ti-on
de-ſpĕ-ra-ti-on
de-vă-ſta-ti-on
di-a-bŏ-li-cal
dic-ti-o-na-ry
diſ-ſi-pa-ti-on
diſ-ſo-lu-ti-on
dĭ-ſtri-bu-ti-on
di-vi-na-ti-on
dŏ-mi-na-ti-on

E

Ec-cle-ſi-ă-ſtick
e-du-ca-ti-on
ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
ef-fi-cĭ-en-cy
ĕ-lo-cu-ti-on
ĕ-mu-la-ti-on
ĕ-nig-ma-ti-cal
en-thu-ſi-ă-ſtick
ĕ-pi-dĕ-mi-cal
e-qua-nĭ-mi-ty
e-qui-noc-ti-al
e-ru-di-ti-on
ĕ-ſti-ma-ti-on
e-ty-mŏ-lo-gy
e-van-gĕ-li-cal
ex-e-cra-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-ha-la-ti-on
ex-hi-bĭ-ti-on
ex-pe-dĭ-ti-on
ex-pi-a-ti-on
ex-pi-ra-ti-on
ex-pla-na-ti-on
ex-po-ſi-ti-on
ex-u-bĕ-ran-cy

F

Fer-men-ta-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on

G

Ge-ne-ă-lo-gy
gĕ-ne-ra-ti-on
gĕ-ne-rŏ-ſi-ty

H

Hă-bi-ta-ti-on
he-ſi-ta-ti-on
ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
hy-per-bŏ-li-cal
hy-po-crĭ-ti-cal

I

Im-be-cĭ-li-ty
ĭ-mi-ta-ti-on
im-po-ſi-ti-on
in-car-na-ti-on
in-cen-di-a-ry
in-cli-na-ti-on
in-con-ti-nen-cy
in-di-vĭ-du-al
in-qui-ſi-ti-on
in-ſpi-ra-ti-on
in-ſti-tu-ti-on
in-ſu-pe-ra-ble
in-ſur-rec-ti-on
in-ter-ceſ-ſi-on
in-tro-duc-ti-on
in-vi-ta-ti-on
ir-re-pa-ra-ble
ir-re-vo-ca-ble
ju-di-ça-to-ry
ju-riſ-dic-ti-on

L

Le-gĭ-ti-ma-cy
lĭ-be-ră-li-ty
lĭ-mi-ta-ti-on

M

Mă-gi-ſte-ri-al
mă-gna-nĭ-mi-ty
mă-the-mă-ti-cal
mĕ-di-ta-ti-on
me-di-ŏ-cri-ty
me-tro-pŏ-li-tan
mŏ-de-ra-ti-on
mul-ti-plĭ-ci-ty
mu-ta-bĭ-li-ty

N

Nă-vi-ga-ti-on
nu-mĕ-ra-ti-on

O

O-bli-ga-ti-on
ob-ſer-va-ti-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on
o-do-rĭ-fe-rous
om-nĭ-po-ten-cy
om-nĭ-ci-en-cy
ŏ-pe-ra-ti-on
op-por-tu-ni-ty
op-po-ſi-ti-on
or-di-na-ti-on
o-ſten-ta-ti-on

P

Pe-cu-nĭ-a-ry
per-pen-dĭ-cu-lar
per-pe-tu-i-ty
per-ſe-cu-ti-on
per-ſpĭ-cu-i-ty
per-tur-ba-ti-on
pĕ-ſti-len-ti-al
poſ-ſi-bĭ-li-ty
prĕ-pa-ra-ti-on
pre-ſer-va-ti-on
prĕ-ſi-den-ti-al
prŏ-cla-ma-ti-on
pro-hi-bi-ti-on

pro-hi-bĭ-ti-on
pro-ro-ga-ti-on
prŏ-vi-den-ti-al
er
prŏ-vi-den-ci-al
pŭ-bli-ca-ti-on
pu-ſil-lă-ni-mous

Q

Quin-tiſ-ſen-ti-al

R

Re-for-ma-ti-on
re-lax-a-ti-on
rĕ-no-va-ti-on
re-pŏ-ſi-to-ry
re-pre-hen-ſi-on
rĕ-pu-ta-ti-on
re-ſer-va-ti-on
rĕ-ſo-lu-ti-on
re-ſtau-ra-ti-on
rĕ-ſur-rec-ti-on
rĕ-tri-bu-ti-on
rĕ-ve-la-ti-on
rĕ-vo-lu-ti-on

S

Sa-cri-le-gi-ous
ſa-lu-ta-ti-on
ſa-tiſ-fac-ti-on
ſe-pa-ra-ti-on
ſi-tu-a-ti-on
ſpĕ-cu-la-ti-on
ſu-per-fi-ci-al
ſu-per-ſcrip-ti-on
ſu-per-ſtĭ-ti-on
ſup-pli-ca-ti-on
ſur-rep-ti-ti-ous

T

Tĕ-ſti-mo-ni-al
tŏ-le-ra-ti-on
trĭ-bu-la-ti-on

V

Ve-ne-ra-ti-on
vi-o-la-ti-on
u-ni-for-mi-ty
u-ni-ver-ſi-ty

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

A

Ab-bre-vi-a-ti-on
a-bŏ-mi-na-ti-on
ab-re-nun-ci-a-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-ſtra-ti-on
al-ſuf-fi-ci-en-cy
an-ni-hi-la-ti-on
a-pho-rĭ-ſti-cal-ly
a-po-ca-lyp-ti-cal
ar-chi-e-pĭ-ſco-pal
a-ri-ſto-cra-ti-cal
aſ-ſe-ve-ra-ti-on
aſ-ſo-cĭ-a-ti-on

B

Be-a-tĭ-fi-ca-ti-on

C

Ca-pĭ-tu-la-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on
cir-cum-val-la-ti-on
com-mĕ-mo-ra-ti-on
com-men-ſu-ra-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
con-fa-bu-la-ti-on
con-fec-ti-o-na-ry
con-ſi-de-ra-ti-on
con-ſtub-ſtan-tĭ-a-ti-on
con-tĭ-nu-a-ti-on
cor-rŏ-bo-ra-ti-on

D

De-gĕ-ne-ra-ti-on
de-lĭ-ne-a-ti-on
de-nŏ-mi-na-ti-on
de-nun-ci-a-ti-on
de-pŏ-pu-la-ti-on
de-ter-mi-na-ti-on
di-a-ca-thŏ-li-can
di-lă-pi-da-ti-on
diſ-ſi-mu-la-ti-on

E

Ec-cle-ſi-a-ſti-cal
ĕ-di-fi-ca-ti-on
e-jă-cu-la-ti-on
e-le-e-mŏ-ſy-na-ry
e-mă-ſcu-la-ti-on
en-thu-ſi-ă-ſti-cal
e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
e-ty-mo-lo-gi-cal
e-vă-cu-a-ti-on
ex-a-mi-na-ti-on

ex-ă-mi-na-ti-on
ex-ă-ſpe-ra-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
ex-pŏ-ſtu-la-ti-on
ex-tĕ-nu-a-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ry

F

For-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

G

Ge-ne-a-lŏ-gi-cal
glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
gră-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

H

Hĕ-te-ro-ge-ne-ous
hu-mi-li-a-ti-on

I

Il-le-gĭ-ti-ma-cy
i-mă-gi-na-ti-on
im-mă-cu-la-ti-on
in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble
in-fal-li-bĭ-li-ty
in-ſe-pa-ra-ti-on
in-ſi-nu a-ti-on
in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on

M

Mă-the-ma-tĭ-ci-an
mĕ-di-ter-ra-ne-an
mŏ-di-fi-ca-ti-on
mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
mul-ti-pli-ca-ti-on

N

Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on

O

O-be-dĭ-en-ti-al

P

Pă-ci-fi-ca-ti-on
pre-de-ſti-na-ti-on
pro-cra-ſti-na-ti-on
pro-nun-cĭ-a-ti-on
pro-pĭ-tĭ-a-ti-on
pu-rĭ-fi-ca-ti-on
pu-ſil-lă-ni-mi-ty

Q

Quă-li-fi-ca-ti-on

R

Ră-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on
re-gĕ-ne-ra-ti-on
re-nun-ci-a-ti-on
re-pre-ſen-ta-ti-on
re-tă-li-a-ti-on

S

Sanc-tĭ-fi-ca-ti-on
ſig-nĭ-fi-ca-ti-on
ſo-lem-ni-za-ti-on
ſu-per-nu-me-ra-ry

T

Tranſ-fi-gu-ra-ti-on
tran-ſub-ſtan-tĭ-a-ti-on

V

Un-cir-cum-cĭ-ſi-on
un-con-ſcĭ-o-na-ble

Proper Names of One Syllable.

A
Ai
Ain
Aix
Alice
Ann
Ar
Ard

B
Bel
Blanch
Buz

C
Cain
Charles
Cis, or
Kiſh
Creet

D
Dan
Dreux

E
Er
Eve

F
France

G
Gad
Gath
George
Gog
Grace

Greece

H
Hague
Hem
Heth
Hugh

I
Jah
James
Joan
Job
John
Joyce
Jude
Jane

Life

L
Liſle
Lot
Lud
Luke
Luz

M
Mark
Mars
Maud
Mentz
Meuſe
Montz

N
Nile
Nod
Nun

O
Og

P
Pan
Paul
Phut

R
Ralph
Reu
Rhodes
Rhine
Rome
Ruth

S
Saul
Seth
Shem
Sheth
Shur
Spain

T
Thames
Thebes
Trent
Troy
Tweed

U
Ur
Uz

W
Wales
Wells
Wilts

Y
York

Z
Zif
Zin
Zur

Proper Names of Two Syllables.

A
Aa-ron
A-bel
Ab-ner
A-chor
A-dam
A-gag
A-gar
A-hab
A-haz
Am-non
A-mos
A-nak
An-drew
An-nas
A-ram
Ar-non
A-ſa
Aſh-dod
A-ſhur
A-thens

B
Ba-al
Ba-laam
Ba-lak
Ba-rak
Ba-ruch
Ba-ſhan
Be-thel
Bil-dad
Bil-hah
Bo-as
Boz-rah

C
Ca-deſh
Cai-phas
Ca-leb
Car-mel
Ce-dron
or
Ke-dron
Ce-phas
Ce-ſar
Che-rub
Clĕ-ment
Cor-ban
Coz-bi
Cu-ſhan
Cu-ſhi
Cy-prus
Cy-rene
Cy-rus

D
Da-gon
Da-ſhan
Da-than
Da-vid
Del-phos
De-mas
Di-nah
Dro-cas

E
E-ber
E-den
Ed-mond
E-dom
Ed-ward
E-gypt
E-kron
El-dad
El-len
E-noch
E-nos
E-phron
E-ſau
Eſ-rom
Eſ-ther
Ez-ra
Ez-rom

F
Fal-mouth
Fe-lix
Fen-wick
Fĕ-ſtus
Fran-ces
Fran-cis

G
Ga-za
Ge-ber
Ger-ſhom
Ge-zer
Gil-gal
Go-mer
Go-ſhen

H
Ha-dad
Ha-gar
Ha-mon
Ha-mor
He-ber
Hen-ry
Her-mon
He-rod
Hin-nom
Hoph-ni
Ho-reb
Hum-phrey
Hu-ſhai
Hu-ſhim
Hu-zoth

I
Ja-bel
Jab-bok
Ja-bin
Ja-cob
Ja-el
Jai-rus
Ja-phet
Ja-ſon

Je-hu
Je-hud
Jeſ-ſe
Je-thro
Jo-ab
Jo-aſh
Jo-bab
Jo-el
Jok-tan
Jo-nah
Jo-nas
Jo-ſeph
Jo-tham
I-ſaac
Ju-bal
Ju-das
Ju-dith
Jŭ-ſtus

K

Ka-deſh
Ke-dar
Ke-deſh
Ki-ſon
Kit-tim

L

La-ban
La-chiſh
La-mech
Lau-rence
Le-ah, Let-tice
Le-vi
Lew-is
Lib-ni
Lon-don
Ly-ſtra

M

Ma-dan
Ma-chir
Ma-gog
Mar-tha
Ma-ry
Mat-than
Mat-that
Mat-thew
Me-ſech
Mi-cah
Mil-cah
Mo-ab
Mo-lech
Mo-ſes

N

Na-bal
Na-both
Na-dab
Na-chor
Na-hor
Na-hum
Na-than
Ne-bat
Ne-cho
Nim-rod
No-ah

O

O-bed
Om-ri
O-nan
O-phir
O-reb
Or-nan
Or-pha
Oz-ni

P

Pe-leg
Pe-ter
Pha-rez
Phĭ-lip

Q

Quin-tin

R

Ra-chab
Ra-chel
Ra-math
Ra-moth
Reu-ben
Rĭ-chard
Rim-mon
Riz-pah
Rŏ-bert
Ru-fus

S

Sa-doc
Sa-lem
Sal-mon
Samp-ſon
Sa-rah
Sha-drach
Shal-lum
Shit-tim
Si-mon
Si-nai
Sŏ-dom
Ste-ven
Suc-coth

T

Ta-ber
Ta-mar
Tho-mas
Ti-tus
To-bit
To-phaz
To-phet
Tu-bal
Ty-rus

V

Vaſh-ti
Uz-zah

Z

Za-dok
Zal-mon
Ze-red
Zil-pah
Zim-ri
Zip-por
Zo-phar

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

A

A-bi-a
A-bi-gail
A-bi-hu
A-bi-lene
A-bi-ram
A-bi-ſhai
A-bi-ud
A-bra-ham
Ab-ſo-lom
A-chai-a
A-dul-lam
A-du-mah
A-grip-pa
A-hi-jah
A-hi-tub
Al-mo-dab
A-ma-lek
A-ma-ſa
A-pol-las
A-qui-la
Au-gŭ-ſtus

B

Ba-rab-bas
Bar-na-bas
Bar-ſa-bas
Baz-zil-lai
Ben-ha-dad
Ben-ja-min
Bĕ-tha-ny
Beth-ſhe-ba

Beth-ſhe-ba
Be-thu-el

C

Cal-de-a
Clau-di-us
Cle-o-phas

D

Dă-ni-el
Dă-li-lah
Da-ri-us
Dĕ-bo-rah
Di-a-na
Dĭ-dy-mus

E

E-li-ab
E-li-ah
E-li-as
E-li-hu
E-li-jah
El-ka-nah
El-mo-dam
Em-ma-us
E-ră-ſmus
E-ră-ſtus
E-ſai-as

G

Ga-bri-el
Ge-ha-zi
Gĭ-be-ah
Gĭ-de-on
Gĭ-le-ad
Grĕ-go-ry

H

Ha-bak-kuk
Ha-vi-lah
Ha-za-el
Hil-ki-ah
Ho-ſan-na
Ho-ſe-a

I

I-cha-bod
Je-ho-ram
Je-ho-vah
Jĕ-ze-bel
Jo-a-kim
Jŏ-na-dab
Jŏ-na-than
Jŏ-ſa-phat
Jo-ſi-as
Jŏ-ſhu-a
Iſh-ma-el
Iſ-ra-el
Iſ-ſa-char
I-ta-ly
Ju-de-a
Ju-li-us
Ju-pi-ter

K

Kad-mi-el
Ka-the-rine
or
Ca-the-rine
Ke-mu-el
Ke-tu-rah

L

Le-ba-non
Lu-ci-us
Ly-di-a
Ly-ſi-as

M

Mach-pe-lah
Mă-la-chi
Ma-naſ-ſeh
Mar-ga-ret
Mar-ge-ry
Mat-thi-as
Mel-chi-ah
Me-ra-ri
Mi-chai-ah
Mi-ra-im
Mor-de-cai

N

Na-a-man
Na-a-ſhon
Na-o-mi
Naph-tha-li
Nă-za-rene
Nĭ-cho-las
Nĭ-ne-veh

O

O-zi-as

P

Pe-nu-el
Per-ga-mos
Pha-nu-el
Phe-noi-ſa
Phĭ-le-mon
Phi-le-tus
Phi-ne-as
Phry-gi-a
Pon-ti-us
Pŏ-ti-phar
Pri-ſcil-la

R

Ra-a-mah
Rab-ſhe-kah
Re-bĕ-kah
Ro-bo-am

S

Să-mu-el
Sap-phi-rah
Sa-rep-ta
Shi-me-i
Sĭ-me-on
Sĭ-ſe-ra
Sŏ-lo-mon
Su-ſan-na
Syl-va-nus
Syl-ve-ſter

T

Tă-bi-tha
Thad-de-us
Tĭ-mo-thy
To-bi-ah
Ty-chi-chus

U

U-ri-el
U-ri-ah
Uz-zi-ah

Wil-li-am

W

Wil-li-am
Win-ni-fred

X

Xe-no-phon

Z

Zab-di-el
Za-bi-na
Za-cha-ry
Za-che-us
Zal-mu-na
Za-re-phath
Zĕ-be-dee
Ze-bi-na
Ze-bo-im
Ze-bu-a
Ze-bu-lun
Zip-po-rah

Proper Names of Four Syllables.

A

A-bed-ne-go
A-bi-a-thar
A-bi-e-zer
A-bĭ-me-lech
A-bĭ-na-dab
A-bi-no-am
A-chĭ-to-phel
A-dŏ-ni-jah
A-lex-an-der
A-ma-ri-ah
A-ma-ſi-ah
A-mĭ-na-dab
A-na-ni-as
Ar-tax-erx-es
A-tha-li-ah
A-za-ri-ah

B

Ba-ra-chi-ah
Bar-thŏ-lo-mew
Bar-ti-me-us
Bel-te-ſhaz-zar

C

Ce-ſa-re-a
Ci-lĭ-ci-a
Cor-ne-li-us
Cy-re-ni-us

D

Dal-ma-ti-a
De-că-po-lis
De-me-tri-us

E

E-le-a-zer
E-li-a-kim
E-lĭ-me-leck
E-lĭ-za-beth
Em-ma-nu-el
E-ze-ki-el

F

Fe-lĭ-ci-a
For-tu-na-tus

G

Ga-la-ti-a
Ga-ma-li-el
Ge-nĕ-ſa-ret

H

Ha-cha-li-ah
Ha-da-ze-zer
He-ro-di-us
He-ze-ki-as

I

I-co-ni-um
I-du-me-a
Je-cho-ni-ah
Je-hoi-a-dah
Je-hoi-a-kim
Je-hŏ-na-dab
Je-hŏ-ſha-phat
Jĕ-re-mi-ah
Jĕ-ro-bo-am
Je-ru-ſa-lem
Il-ly-ri-cum
I-tu-re-a

K

Ke-he-la-than
Kir-ja-tha-rim

L

Le-vi-a-than
Ly-ſa-ni-as

M

Ma-thu-ſhe-lah
Mat-ta-thi-as
Me-he-ta-bel
Me-phĭ-bo-ſheth
Mer-cu-ri-us

N

Na-thă-ni-el
Ne-a-po-lis
Ne-he-mi-ah
Nĭ-co-de-mus
Ni-cŏ-po-lis

O

O-ba-di-ah
O-tha-li-ah
O-nĕ-ſi-mus

P

Pam-phĭ-li-a
Phe-nĭ-ci-a
Phi-lĭ-ſti-a
Pi-ha-hi-roth
Pŏ-ti-phe-rah

R

Ra-a-mi-ah
Ro-ho-bo-am

S

Să-la-thi-el
Sen-nă-che-rib
Shal-ma-ne-zer

Shal-ma-ne-zer
Shĕ-ba-ni-ah
Shĕ-cha-ni-ah
Si-lĭ-ci-a

T

The-o-do-rus
The-ŏ-phi-lus
Thy-a-ti-ra
Ti-mo-the-us
Ty-be-ri-as

V

Vĕ-ſpa-ſi-an
Vic-to-rĭ-a
Vi-tel-li-us

Z

Za-a-na-im
Ze-ba-di-ah
Ze-cha-ri-ah
Ze-de-ki-ah
Ze-pha-ni-ah
Ze-re-da-tha
Zo-ra-ba-bel

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

A

A-bel-mi-zra-im
A-dŏ-ni-be-zek
A-dŏ-ni-ze-dek
A-ha-ſu-e-rus
Al-mon-dĭ-bla-tha-im
A-pol-lo-ni-ah
A-ri-mi-the-a

C

Cap-pa-do-ci-a
Che-der-la-o-mer

D

Deu-te-ro-no-my
Dy-o-nĭ-ſi-us

E

E-pă-phro-di-tus
E-thi-o-pi-a

H

He-li-ŏ-po-lis

L

La-o-di-ce-a
Ly-ca-o-ni-a

M

Mă-ce-do-ni-a
Ma-her-ſha-lal-haſh-baz
Me-ſhe-ra-be-el
Mĕ-ſo-po-ta-mi-a

N

Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Ne-bu-za-ra-dan

O

O-ne-ſi-pho-rus

P

Phi-la-del-phi-a

R

Ri-zan-til-lip-put

S

Sha-a-la-bi-a
She-a-ri-a-ſhub

T

Theſ-ſa-lŏ-ni-ca
To-ba-do-ni-jah

An Alphabetical Collection of Monoſyllables, that agree (ſomewhat) in ſound, but differ in ſenſe and ſpelling.

A

Ace, ſignifying one.
Aſs, the Name of a Creature.
Acts, or Deeds.
Ax, to hew Timber with.
Ail, or Pain.
Ale, to drink.
Air, or the Sky.

Are

Are you glad?
All, or every.
Awl, for Shoomakers.
Hall, or great Houſe.
And it came to paſs.
Hand of a Man.
Ant, or a Piſmire.
Aunt, a Parent's Sifter.
Ark, that *Noah* made.
Heark, for hear ye.
Arm, joining to the Shoulder.
Harm, or hurt.
Art thou wiſe in
Heart?
Hart, or Stag.
Aſh-tree.
Haſh a Diſh of Meat.
Harſh, or croſs.
At that place I'll buy a
Hat, for my Head.
Awe, or dread.
Haw, Thorn-tree.
Ay, or yea.
Aye, or ever.
Ah, in laughter.

B

Back, part of the Body.
Bake the Dough.
Bale of Silk.
Bail a Man from Priſon.
Baal, an Idol.
Ball, to play with.
Bawl, or cry aloud.
Be of good Courage.
Bee-hive.
Bear, or carry.
Bare, or naked.
Baies on a Bay-tree.
Baize, a ſort of Cloath.
Baſe, or wicked.
Baſs-Viol.
Beaſt, or Creature.
Beſt is cheapeſt.
Beer to drink.
Bier to carry a Corpſe on
By'ur leave.
Bile, or Blain.
Boyl that Meat.
Bitter as Wormwood.
Bittour, or Bittourn, the name of a Bird.
Blew, the Wind blew.
Blue, a colour.
Boar in the Foreſt.
Bore a hole.
Boor, a Country-man.
Board, or Table.
Bird that flies.
Boul for Nine-Pins.
Bowl to hold Water.
Bows, or bends.
Boughs of a Tree.
Bouze, or quaff.
Brack, or a Rent.
Brake it in pieces.
Bread to eat.
Bred, or Educated.
Bruit, or Report.
Brute-beaſt.
Book to read.
Buck and a Doe.
Boy, or Man-child.
Buoy in the Nore.
Buy me that Fowl.
By you I ſtand.

C

Cage for a Bird.
Gage that Veſſel.
Call him hither.
Caul above the Liver.
Cawl for a Head-dreſs.
Can you write?
Kan, a Veſſel to carry Drink in.
Cane to walk with.
Cain the name of a Man.

Cap for the Head.
Cape for a Coat.
Car'd, or did care.
Card to play with.
Ceaſe from Evil.
Seas, or great Waters.
Seize that Man for Debt.
Chair to ſit in.
Cheer, or Food.
Chare, or ſmall buſineſs.
Chas'd, or did chaſe.
Chaſt, or modeſt.
Chews, or he doth chew.
Chooſe that thing for me.
Chin, part of the Face.
Chine of Pork.
Clark, a Church-Officer.
Clerk, or Clergy-man.
Clauſe, or a Sentence.
Claws of a Bird.
Cloſe, or ſhut it up.
Cloaths to wear.
Clock ſtrikes.
Cluck like a Hen.
Cloak, a top Garment.
Coat to wear.
Colt, a Horſe-Colt.
Quote an Author.
Cool, or cold.
Coal to burn.
Could you learn?
Cud, the Cow chews her Cud.
Coarſe-Cloath.
Courſe, the Water-Courſe.
Curſe, and ſwear not.
Crap your Hedge.
Crop of Corn.
Crape-Coat.
Cuff, for a Slieve.
Cough when you have a Cold.
Cur, a Dog ſo call'd.
Cure that Diſtemper.

D

Dace, a ſort of Fiſh.
Days in a Week.
Daſh, or ſtrike.
Dam, the Water-Courſe.
Damn, or condemn.
Dame, or Lady.
Dear, or great price.
Deer, to Stag.
Dire, or cruel.
Deep in Water.
Diep, a Towns name in *France*.
Do good to all.
Doe, Rabbet.
Dough to knead.
Dove or Pidgeon.
Duck and a Drake.
Duke of *Ormand*.
Doun-bed.
Down the Hill.
Dun-horſe.
Done, or finiſhed.
Drought, or very dry.
Draught, for Horſes to draw.
Due, or debt.
Dew, or ſmall rain.
Jew, or Heathen.
Durſt you eat that
Duſt on the Earth?

E

Ear of Corn.
E're long.
Year, or twelve Months.
Earn Wages.
Hern, a Bird ſo call'd.
Earth, or the Ground.
Hearth, or the Fire-hearth.
Eight in number.
Height, aloft.
Elſe, or otherwiſe.
Ells in Cloth-Meaſure.
Eel, (ſee under the Letter H.)
Eyes in the Head,

Ice,

Ice, congeal'd Water.
I my ſelf.
Eye, to ſee with.

F

Fain, or earneſtly.
Feign, or counterfeit.
Fan for a Woman.
Fair complexion.
Far off.
Fare, a Market.
Falls, or he doth fall.
Falſe, or erroneous.
Fence with a Sword.
Fens, Watry-Ground.
Fey'd, or cleans'd the Pit.
Feit, a notable Act.
File, to work with.
Foil, or overthrow.
Find a Purſe.
Fiend of Hell.
Fir-tree.
Fur, or Rabbets-skin.
Fire to heat with.
Firm Ground.
Form, or ſhape.
Fourm to ſit upon.
Foorm, or Forme, a Hare's Seat.
Farm that Eſtate.
Flank, or Belly.
Flanque, the ſide of an Army.
Flakes, thin broad Pieces.
Flax to ſpin.
Flay a dead Horſe.
Flea and a Louſe.
Flee, as a Bird.
Flote, or Flood.
Flute, a Muſical Inſtrument.
Floor of Wood.
Flour, or Meal.
Flower in a Garden.
Fleam to let blood with.
Phlegm, a cold watry humour.
Fought, or did fight.
Fault, or Treſpaſs.
Foal of a Mare.
Fool, an Idiot.
Foul, or dirty.
Fowl, that flies.
Forth, or abroad.
Fourth day of the Month.
Friez, or Napt-Cloth.
Freez with Froſt.
Frees, or doth free.
Phraſe, or Sentence.
Froiz made in a Pan.
Frys, or doth fry.
Furs, on Hares-skins.
Furze, a prickly Buſh.

G

Galls in the Bodies of Creatures.
Gauls, a ſort of People.
Gay, or Gallant.
Guy, Earl of *Warwick*.
Grace of God.
Graſs in a Meadow.
Graze like Oxen.
Greaſe, the Fat of Beaſts.
Greet, or Sand.
Greek-Language.
Great Men.
Groan, as a ſick Perſon.
Grown, or waxen great.
Gueſs, or aim.
Gueſt to a Publick-houſe.
Guilt, or blame.
Gilt with Gold.
Go'ſt, or doſt go.
Ghoſt, or Spirit.

H

Hard, or difficult.
Heard, or did hear.
Hair, on the Head.
Hare, to hunt.
Heir, to an Eſtate.

Hale,

Hale, or pluck.
Hail-ſtones.
Hay, a ſort of Fodder.
Haie, to catch Rabbets with.
Hake and ſpit.
Hawk, a Bird ſo call'd.
Hath, or he has.
Heath, barren Ground.
Here in this place.
Hear me ſpeak.
Heal a Wound.
Heel, belonging to the Foot.
He'll, for he will.
Eeel, a Fiſh ſo call'd.
Her, or ſhe.
Err, or do amiſs.
His, belonging to him.
Hiſs, like a Snake.
Hoſe for the Legs.
Whoſe, or of whom.
Hoarſe with a Cold.
Hence, depart.
Hens that lay Eggs.
Whom, or what.
Home, place of abode.
Hour of the day.
Our School.
Howl like a Dog.
Owl, a Bird ſo call'd.
Hurl, or fling.
Hull, a Towns name.
Hul, or husk.
Him, I told him.
Hymn, a Divine Song.

I

Ides of a Month.
Hides of Beaſts.
Joyce, a Woman's name.
Joys, or Pleaſures.
Jews, or Heathens.
Juice of an Aple.
Dues or Debts.
Dews, or it doth dew.
In this place.
Inn, a Publick-houſe.
I'll, for I will.
Oyl of Worm-ſeed.
Iſle, or Iſland.

K

Keel of a Ship.
Kill, or deſtroy.
Kiln, to dry Malt in.
Kind Man.
Kine, or Cows.
Keen, or ſharp.
Kin, or Kindred.
Kiſs, or ſalute.
Kiſh, the Father of *Saul.*

L

Lace for a Cap.
Laſh for a Whip.
Laſs, or Girl.
Lack, or want.
Lake of Water.
Leak, the Ship did Leak.
Laid, or did lie down.
Lade with a Ladle.
Lamb, a young Sheep.
Lamm, or to beat one,
Lame with a wound.
Lance that Wound.
Launch into the Water.
Lane, a narrow Paſſage.
Lain me down to ſleep.
Laud, or Praiſe.
Law'd, or did Law.
Law, as Statute-Law.
Laugh with Mirth.
Leaf of a Book.
Leave me ſome Money.
League, or Friendſhip.
Leg, part of a Man.
Leaſe of a Houſe.
Leaſh of Grey-hounds.
Leſs, or little.
Lick, the Duſt.

Like, or reſemble.
Limb of a Man.
Limn, to draw a Picture.
Line to hang Cloaths on.
Loyn of Veal.
Lo, or behold.
Low of Stature.
Luke, a Man's name.
Look, or behold.

M.

Mace carry'd before a Mayor.
Maſs of Mony.
Made, or finiſhed.
Maid, or Virgin.
Main Ocean.
Mane of a Horſe.
Mean, or poor.
Male-kind.
Mail, a Coat of Mail.
May'ſt, as thou may'ſt learn.
Maſt of a Ship.
Mile, containing 8 Furlongs.
Moil, hard working.
Mind of Man.
Mine of Silver.
Mire, or Dirt.
Myrrh, and Frankincenſe.
Mite, the Widow's Mite.
Might, or ſtrength.
Moan, for bemoan.
Mown-Graſs.
Moat, Water round a Houſe.
Moth in the Sun.
More buſineſs.
Moor, Heathy-Ground.
Mower that doth Mow.
Morn, or Morning.
Mourn, or grieve.
Mould the Dough.
Mole, a ravenous Creature.
Mowe up Corn.
Mow with a Sythe.
Muſe, or Song.
Mues, for Hawks.
Mews, a River ſo call'd.

N

Nat, for Nathaniel.
Gnat, or Piſmire.
Naſh or Choice.
Gnaſh the Teeth.
Nave of a Waggon-Wheel.
Knave that cheats.
Nay, or No.
Neigh, like a Horſe.
Naught, or Wicked.
Nought, or Nothing.
Note, or Obſerve.
Knot, tied in a ſtring.
Not ſo, 'tis not ſo.
Ned, for Edward.
Knead the Dough.
Knew you my Hand.
New faſhions.
Knight of the Bath.
Night and Day.
Nice, or curious.
Niece, a Brother's Daughter.
Noiſe or Diſturbance.
Noſe on the Face.
No body ſhall
Know that Secret.
None have
Known I had ſuch Friends.

O

O Lord my God!
Oh, a ſign of Grief.
Owe no Man any thing.
Old Age.
Hold your peace.
Once, Twice, and Thrice.
Ones, or Unites.
Of, a Child of mine.
Off; as ſtand off.
Oar of a Boat.
O're, for over.
Ore, as Lead-Ore.

Hoar, Froſt.
Whore or Harlot.
Oat, a ſort of Corn.
Ought, or any thing.
One, Two, Three.
Own, or acknowledge.

P

Pad-Nag.
Paid Money.
Pair of Shooes.
Pare your Nails.
Pear, a ſort of Fruit.
Peer of a Realm.
Pan, to fry Meat in.
Pane of Glaſs.
Pain, or Trouble.
Paſt, or gone by.
Paſte for Cakes.
Pat, or Blow.
Pate, the Head.
Peak, a High Mountain.
Peaque for a Girl's Head.
Peace, or Quiet.
Peaſe and Beans.
Piece of Bread.
Peece for fowling.
Pike for a Soldier.
Pique, a Fiſh ſo call'd.
Place your words right.
Plays to be Acted.
Plaies, a ſort of Fiſh.
Plane, for a Joyner.
Plain, or viſible.
Play, or a Comedy.
Plea, a Defence.
Plot not againſt the King.
Plod, or Walk.
Poll, or Capitation-Tax.
Pool of Water.
Pall, to cover a Coffin.
Paul, a Man's name.
Pole the Head.
Pale-Face.
Pail of Water.
Pauſe, a ſtop.
Paws of a Lion.
Poor Man.
Pore in the Head.
Pence, as ſix-pence.
Pens to write with.
Pray to God.
Prey, or Covet.
Price, or Value.
Prize, or Gain.
Prys, or doth Pry.
Pulſe, the beating Artery.
Pulls, or does Pull.

Q

Qualm in the Stomach.
Calm Weather.
Queen of *England*.
Quean, a Harlot.
Quench the Fire.
Quince-tree.

R

Race to be run.
Rays of the Sun.
Raiſe up your ſelf.
Raze the Skin.
Ran away.
Rain-water.
Reign, a King's Reign.
Rein of a Bridle.
Wren, a Bird ſo call'd.
Rat and a Mouſe.
Rate and Value.
Rack to torment on.
Rake up the Corn.
Rare or ſeldom.
Rear a Houſe.
Rere-ward.
Red Cloth.
Read the Book.
Reed in the Water.
Raſp, a groſſer File.
Wraſp, a ſort of Fruit.

Rap that Boy, or ſtrike him.
Wrap, or fold it up.
Reach me a Pen.
Retch, or ſtretch.
Wretch, or poor Perſon.
Rite, or Ceremony.
Right-hand.
Write me a Letter.
Wright, a Wheel-wright.
Riſe betimes.
Rice, a ſort of Grain.
Roe-Buck.
Row of Trees.
Rowe a Boat.
Rhodes the name of a City.
Roads or Ways.
Rode, or did ride.
Rood of Land.
Rude, or unlucky.
Rote, the mark of a Wheel.
Wrote, or did write.
Roof of a Houſe.
Rough, or Courſe.
Ruff for the Neck.
Rung the Bells, or did ring.
Wrung the Sheets, or did wring.

S

Sad, or heavy.
Said, or did ſay.
Sale of Goods.
Sail on the Ocean.
Sal. for Sarah.
Sea, the Main-Ocean.
See what this is.
Sey a ſort of Cloth.
Say your Leſſon.
Salt the Bief.
Sought, or look'd for.
Saw'd, or did ſaw.
Seal the Letter.
Ceil a Chamber.
Seas, or great Waters.
Ceaſe or forſake,
Seize me that Man.
Seam that is ſew'd.
Scheme or figure.
Sell me a Book.
Cell or Vault.
Sent of an errand.
Scent or ſmell.
Cent. for a hundred.
Sex, Male or Female.
Six in number.
Sift in the ſieve.
Shift to wear.
Sight of the Eye.
Cite a Man to the Court.
Sink into the Water.
Sinque, or five.
Cinque-Port.
Siſe or fix.
Size or bigneſs.
Sham or deceit.
Shame-faced.
Share or part.
Shear your Corn.
Shire or County.
Sheer, a pair of Sheers;
Shew me a Book.
Shoo for the Foot.
Sue a Man for Debt.
Ship on the Sea.
Sheep, a Creature.
Shook or did ſhake.
Shock of Corn.
Shoot with a Gun.
Shut the Door.
Suit of Cloaths.
Sewit, the Fat of Bief.
Sloe-tree.
Slow, or lazy.
Slough, a miry place.
Slight or neglect.
Sleight of hand.
So be it.

Sow that Corn.
Sew your Cloaths faſt.
Sole of the Foot.
Soul of Man.
Soal, a Fiſh ſo call'd.
Son of Man.
Sun in the Firmament.
Soon or ſpeedy.
Sown Corn.
Sewn the Sheets.
Sores with Wounds.
Source or Spring.
Soar aloft.
Swore or did ſwear.
Some think one thing, &c.
Sum of Money.
Spoon to feed with.
Spun the Flax.
Swound, or faint away.
Sound of Muſick.
Spear, a ſort of Weapon.
Sphear in the Heavens.
Stares, or doth ſtare.
Stairs to go up on.
Stars in the Sky.
Stack of Corn.
Stag to hunt.
Steal or Rob.
Steel and Iron.
Still or Quiet.
Stile to go over.
Style, way of writing.
Styx, a feign'd River.
Sticks to burn.
Stood up, or did ſtand.
Stud to drive into a Watch-caſe.
Stole, or did Steal.
Stool to ſit on.
Stork, a Bird ſo call'd.
Sturk, a Bullock.
Strip your Cloaths off.
Stripe, or a blow.

Song to be
Sung to a Violin.
Suer, or Courtier.
Sure, or ſafe.

T

Tacks, or ſmall Nails.
Takes, or doth take.
Tax upon Land.
Tail of a Beaſt.
Tale that is told.
Tall of Stature.
Tap the Barrel.
Tape-lace.
Tears from the Eyes.
Tares in Corn.
Teem, bearing Children.
Team of Horſes.
Than, uſed in compariſon.
Then at that time.
Their own.
There in that place.
Thy Book.
Thigh above the Leg.
Thought, or did think.
Thaw'd, or did thaw.
Tide of the Sea.
Ty'd, or bound.
Time of the Day.
Thyme, a ſweet Herb.
Tile the Houſe.
Toil, to take pains.
Tire for the Head.
Ty her, or bind her.
Throne for the King.
Throw'n it down.
To you I go.
Towe, or hale the Ship.
Toe part of the Foot.
Tough hard to break.
Tow made of Hemp.
Tole that Corn.
Toll the Bell.

Toll'd,

Toll'd, or did toll.
Told a ſtory.
Tongs uſed at a Fire.
Tongues to ſpeak with.
Too much.
Two in number.
Toſt up and down.
Toaſt that Bread.
Tract, a Diſcourſe writ.
Track't by his Foot-ſteps.
Trow, or think.
Trough for Swine.
Try if it be good.
Troy the name of a City.
Torn in pieces.
Turn about.

V

Vail, or Covering.
Vale, or Valley.
Veal and Mutton.
Vein in the Arm.
Vain, or fooliſh.
Voice, or ſound.
Vice, or Wickedneſs.
Uſe or Cuſtom.
Ews and Lambs.

W

Wan or Pale.
Wane or Moons decreaſe.
Wain drawn by Oxen.
Ware, or Goods to be Sold.
Ware your Cloths.
Were you glad?
War, Princes at difference.
Waſt thou good?
Waiſt, or middle of the Body.
Waſte not your Money.
Waſht hands.
We command them, &c.
Whey, coming from Cheeſe.
Weigh that Bread.
Wool to ſpin.
Whole, or ſound.
Wheat, Bread-Corn.
Wet weather.
Whet that Knife.
Wait on a Noble-man.
Weight, or heavy.
White and black.
Well of Water.
Weal, Common-weal, or wealth.
Wield, or poize.
Wild, or mad.
Wile, or ſnare.
While you write, I'll read.
Wind that blows.
Wine to drink.
Whine or cry, or make a noiſe.
Who is that?
Woo or Court.
Wo be to the Wicked.
Whoop, cry aloud.
Hoop the Pail.
Whore or Harlot.
Hoar, Froſt.
Reſt, or eaſe.
Arreſt a Man for Debt.
Wreſt, or force out of a hand.
Wrote an Epiſtle.
Wrought that work.
With my hand I'll uſe a
Wyth to tye that thing.
Whom or who.
Womb of a Woman.

Y

Ye ſpeak to me.
Yea, or yes.
Yern, to compaſſionate.
Yarn made of Wool.
Yoke for Oxen.
Yolk of an Egg.
You, or thou.
Yew, the name of a Tree.
Ewe, the Female-ſheep.

Hew that Timber.
Hugh, a Man's name.
Your humble Servant.
Ure, or Cuſtom.
You're, for you are.

A Collection of Polyſyllables that agree in ſound, but differ in ſenſe and ſpelling.

A

Abaſe, or humble.
Abaſh, or make aſhamed.
Abate, or fall the Price.
Abbot, a Lord of an Abbey.
Abett, or encourage.
Abel, a Man's name.
A Bell to ring.
Able, or ſufficient.
Accept, or receive.
Except, or unleſs.
Acre of Land.
Achor, the name of a Valley.
Account, or eſteem.
Accompt, or reckon.
Adieu, or farewel.
Adoe, or being troubleſome.
Advice, or Inſtruction.
Adviſe, to Counſel.
Afar off.
Affair or Concern, or Buſineſs.
Ago, as, ten days ago.
Ague, a ſhaking Diſtemper.
Alone, or ſolitary.
A Loan, lent Money to the King.
Alter, or change.
Altar for Sacrifice.
Halter made of Hemp.
Alley, a narrow Street.
Ally or Friend.
Allay, or aſſwage.
Allow'd, or approv'd of.
A loud Voice.
Hallowed, or praiſed.
Halloed or made a noiſe.
Hollowed, or made hollow.
Amaze, or wonder.
A Mace, token of Magiſtracy.
Angel, a Spirit.
Angle for Fiſh.
Appeal, or refer.
Aple, a ſort of Fruit.
Arrows to ſhoot with.
Harraſs, or trouble.
Aray a Battel.
Array or Cloath.
Arrant or Errant, that is, Notorious.
Errand or Meſſage.
Aſſault an Enemy.
A ſalt piece of Bief.
Aſſeſs that Tax.
Aſſes loaded with Goods.
Aſhes, Wood burnt to Aſhes.
Attach, to lay hold on.
Attaque an Enemy.
Augre, a Carpenter's Tool.
Augur, a Fortune-teller.
Auſtere, or ſevere.
Oyſter, a Fiſh ſo call'd.

B

Babble, to talk fooliſhly.
Bauble, or trifle.
Babel, the Tower of Babel.
Barbara, a Woman's name.
Barbary, a Town ſo call'd.
Baron, one degree of Peerage.
Barren, or fruitleſs.
Begin, firſt.
Biggin, a Linnen cloth for an Infant.

Beging for Bread.
Beholding, or ſeeing.
Beholden for a received kindneſs.
Bellow like a Beaſt.
Below, or underneath.
Berry of a Tree.
Bury the Dead.
Beſeech, or petition.
Beſiege a ſtrong Fort.
Boaſter, or bragger.
Bolſter for the Head to reſt upon.
Borough, a Corporation.
Borrow me ſome Mony.
Burrow for Rabbets to abide in.

C

Calendar, or Year-Book.
Calender Cloth.
Callis, a French Town.
Chalice, the Cup in the Sacrament.
Candid or honeſt.
Candy'd Angelicoe.
Carryer to London.
Carreer, full ſpeed.
Carrion, a dead Horſe, &c.
Carine, or clean the Ship.
Cauldron to boyl in.
Chauldron of Coals.
Canon of the Church.
Cannon or great Gun.
Cauſeys to walk on.
Cauſes to plead.
Cenſer for Incenſe.
Cenſure, or Judge.
Centaury a herb ſo call'd.
Century, a hundred Years.
Champaign, Fields.
Champion, a War-like Man.
Cittern, a Muſical Inſtrument.
Citron, a ſort of Fruit.
Colour, as black, white, &c.
Collar for a Dog.
Culler, one that picks and chooſeth.
Choler, a Diſtemper.
Collier, as gets Coals.
Coughing with a Cold.
Coffin for a dead Body.
Coming hither.
Cummin, a Herb ſo call'd.
Commit no Sin.
Comet, or blazing Star.
Commune with each other.
Common, or univerſal, or publick.
Convoy, or guard.
Convey me away privatly.
Confirm, or ſtrengthen.
Conform, or regulate.
Copies to write by.
Coppis, a young Grove.
Corral for a Child.
Choral belonging to a Quire.
Creſcent, or growing.
Creſſant, a Term in Heraldry.
Counſel, or advice.
Council-Chamber.
Couſin, or Kinſman.
Cozen, or Cheating.
Currant-Money.
Current, or Stream.
Cymbal a Muſical Inſtrument.
Symbol, or ſign.

D

Daily, or every day.
Dally, or delay.
Debtor, one that is in debt.
Deter, or affright.
Decent, or handſome.
Deſcent, or going down.
Diſſent, differ.
Diſſention, difference.

Deſcention,

Deſcenſion, walking downwards.
Deſert, or merit.
Deſart, or wilderneſs.
Deceaſe, or dye.
Diſeaſe, or ſickneſs.
Defer, or delay.
Differ, or be at ſtrife.
Devote, or conſecrate.
Devout, or religious.
Diſguſt, or affront.
Diſcuſs, or try.
Deviſe, or ſtudy, or invent.
Device, or contrivance.
Doer, or Actor.
Door to open.
Dollar, a ſort of Coin.
Dolour, or Grief.
Dolphin, a Fiſh ſo call'd.
Dauphin, the Heir of *France*.
Duel, or Combate.
Jewel, or Pearl of great price.

E

Early in the Morning.
Yearly, or every Year.
Eaſter, a great Feſtival.
Eſther, a Woman's name.
Eaten, or devoured.
Eaton, a Towns name.
Imminent dangers.
Eminent, or excellent.
Enough, or ſufficient.
Enow, apply'd to number.
Enter that Houſe.
Inter, or bury.
Intire, or perfect.
Exciſe, ſhort or compendious.
Excize, a Tax on Drink.
Exerciſe, or labour.
Exorciſe, or conjure.
Extant, or ſtretch'd out.
Extent, or a thing being publick.

F

Felloe, the Ring of a Cart-Wheel.
Fellow, or Companion.
Ferried over the River.
Ferret, a little Creature that fetcheth Rabbets out of their holes.
Fillip, on the Head with one's Finger.
Philip, a Man's name.
Flower in the Field.
Flour of Wheat.
Francis, a Man's name.
Frances, a Woman's name.
Furnace to Brew in.
Furniſh a Houſe.
Furious or cruel.
Furies, Soul-Tormenters in Hell.
Fury or wrath.

G

Gallies, Ships with Oars.
Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors.
Gallon containing 4 Quarts.
Galleon, a great Ship for War.
Garden of Herbs.
Guardian of Children, during their Minority.
Garner, to keep Corn in.
Gard'ner, whoſe Office is chiefly in the Garden.
Geſture, or poſture of the Body.
Jeſter, an idle Talker.
Gentele, or neat.
Gentile, an Heathen.

Glutinous,

Glutinous, or glewy.
Gluttonous, or greedy.
Clyſter, as Phyſicians give.
Glyſter, or glitter, that is, to ſhine.

H

Hardneſs of Heart.
Harneſs for Coach-Horſes.
Hater, or deſpiſer.
Hatter that makes Hats
Haven, for Ships.
Heaven, the Habitation of the bleſſed.
Even, two, four, &c.
Hiccough, a ſhort Cough.
Eccho, a reſound of the Voice.
Higher, or more high.
Hire a Servant.
Ire, or anger.
Hollow, or empty.
Hallow, or praiſe.
Halloe, a ſhout.
Holy, or pious.
Holly-tree.
Wholly, or altogether.

I

Idle, or ſlothful.
Idol, an Image.
Jerkin, a ſhort Coat.
Jerking, a whipping.
Indict, or accuſe.
Indite me a Letter.
Ingenious, or witty.
Ingenuous, or free.
Incenſe offer'd on an Altar.
Inſenſe, to enrage.
Inſight, or knowledge.
Incite, or ſtir up.
Employ me in work.
Imply, or ſignify.
Itching, caus'd by Lice, &c.
Etching, or engraving.
Inure, or accuſtom.
In your Houſe I'll ſtay.
Julip, as Apothecaries ſend, or give their Patients.
Tulip, a Flower ſo call'd.

L

Lattice-Window.
Lettice, a Woman's name.
Lettuce, a Pot-herb.
Latin-Tongue.
Latten, or Tin.
Later, or more late.
Latter of the two.
Leſſon of Muſick.
Leſſen, to make little.
Leaſure, or ſpare Time.
Leſſer than you.
Leaſſor, one that ſets a Leaſe.
Lector, or Reader.
Lecture-Sermon.
Leper, one that hath a Leproſie.
Leaper, or Jumper.
Leopard, the name of a Creature.
Liturgy, the Common-Prayer.
Lethargy, a ſleepy Diſtemper.
Looſed, or freed.
Loſed, or loſt.

M

Malice, or envy.
Mallows, a ſort of a wild Herb.
Manner, or ſhape.
Mannour-houſe.
Manure, or fat Earth.
Mayor of a City.
Mare to ride on.
Marſhal, the name of a Family.
Martial, or warlike.
Marrow in Bones.

Morrow, or next day to this.
Martin, a Man's name.
Marten, a Bird ſo call'd.
Morris-dancing.
Maurice, a Man's name.
Matter, or buſineſs.
Mature, or ripeneſs of Wit.
Meddal, like a piece of Coin.
Meddle with your own Buſineſs.
Mellon, a ſort of Root.
Million, or ten hundred thouſand.
Meſſage or errand.
Meſſuage, or Tenement.
Miner, or digger of Mines.
Minor, or younger.
Minute, very ſmall.
Minuit, the ſixty'th part of an hour.
Mourning, or Lamentation.
Morning that ſucceeds the Evening.
Muſcle, a ſort of Shel-fiſh.
Muzzle for a Dog.

N

Nether, or lower.
Neither of the two.

O

Odour, or a ſmell.
Order, or command.
Ordure, or Dung.
Otter, an Amphibious Beaſt, that lives both in Water and on Land.
Hotter, or mote hot.
Ozier, a Bird ſo call'd.
Hoſier, a ſeller of Stockings.

P

Parſon, or Miniſter.
Perſon, Man or Woman.
Palate in the Mouth.
Palliate, or cover.
Pallet-Bed.
Paraſite, or flatterer.
Patricide, one that kills his Father.
Patients, with whom Phyſicians are concern'd.
Patience, a Virtue that ſweetens all manner of Afflictions.
Pattern, or Copy.
Patron of a Perſonage.
Pattin, a ſhallow-diſh.
Patten, for a Woman to go in.
Pattent from the King.
Partition, or ſeparate place.
Petition, or Requeſt.
Paſchall Lamb (as Chriſt)
Paſquil or Libel.
Paſtor or Sheepherd.
Paſture for Cattel to feed in.
Pick't her Pocket.
Picture of a Man.
Pilate, a Man's name.
Pilot that ſteers a Ship.
Poplar-tree.
Popular, one much acquainted.
Precedent, or fore-going.
Preſident of a College.
Princes, or great Noble-men, next in degree to Kings.
Princeſs, a Wife to a Prince.
Power or ſtrength.
Pour me ſome Water.
Profit, or benefit.
Prophet, that propheſieth.
Principle in Religion.
Principal, or Chief.
Portion, or Dowry.
Potion of Phyſick.

Q

Quary of Glaſs.
Quarry of Stone.
Query, or Queſtion.

R

Rancour, or Malice.
Ranker, or more rank.
Reaſon, or Judgment.
Raſin, a ſort of Fruit.
Releaſe, or remit.
Reliſh, or taſte.
Repeal a Statute, that is, to cauſe it to be of no force.
Repel, or beat back.
Revel, or be extravagant.
Reveal no Secrets.
Revile, or aſperſe no body.
Ribbond made of Silk.
Rebound the Ball higher.
Rial, a ſort of Foreign Coin.
Royal, or Kingly.

S

Safer or more ſafe.
Sapphire-Stone.
Saviour JESUS.
Savour, or ſmell.
Savoury, full of ſavour.
Savary, a Herb ſo call'd.
Seaſon of the Year.
Seiſin, ſomewhat delivered by the ſeller of an Eſtate, in part for the whole.
Cellar to ſet up Drink in.
Seller of Goods.
Cenſer, for incenſe.
Cenſure, or judge.
Sincere, or true.
Sion, the name of an ancient City.
Spider-web.
Spied her, or did eſpy her.
Stable, for Horſes.
Staple to a Door-poſt.
Statue, or Image.
Stature of a Man.
Statute, or Law.
Stirrop, to a Saddle.
Stir up, or riſe up.
Stooped down.
Stopped a Bottle.
Succour, or help.
Sucker, or a young ſprout from a Tree.

T

Tenent, or Opinion.
Tennant to an Eſtate.
Tennor that Land is held by.
Tenure, or Tenement.
Title of Honour.
Tittle, or ſpeck with a Pen.
Tower of London.
Towre, to fly high.

V

Vacation, ſpare-time.
Vocation, or calling.
Valley, below a Hill.
Volly of Shot.
Value, or Price.
Vial, or Glaſs-Bottle.
Viol, a Muſical Inſtrument.
Violate, or tranſgreſs.
Violet, a Flower ſo call'd.

W

Wading in Water.
Wedding, or Marriage.
Walter, a Man's name.
Water in the Sea.
Weather, as foul-Weather.
Whether of the two.
Wether-Mutton.

There being ſuch Variety of irregular Pronunciations in our *Engliſh-Tongue*, perhaps what I have hitherto done may be inſufficient for the compleating of a young Scholar in true Spelling; wherefore, I have annex'd an Alphabetical Collection of Words that are not ſounded (exactly) according to their manner of writing; which is done in two Columns, the firſt ſhewing how they are writ, and the other how they are ordinarily pronounced: So that the teaching thereof may be of very great uſe, provided, the Learner be diſcreetly managed; and the beſt way (in my Judgment) is, to propoſe every particular word, in the ſubſequent Table, not as they are writ, but as they are commonly ſpoke: By which means, a young Scholar will the better underſtand how to ſpell from vulgar and erroneous Sounds.

Writ.	*Sounded.*	*Writ.*	*Sounded.*
A	A	At-tire	Attier
A-broad	Abraud	At-tour-ney	Atturnee
Ac-compts	Accounts	A-ver-ſi-on	Averſhon
Ac-cou-tre	Accooter	Au-gre	Auger
Ache	Ake	Au-tho-ri-ty	Autorritee
A-cre	Aker	A-wry	Ary
Ac-ti-on	Akſhon	B	B
Ad-journ	Ajurn	Ba-con	Bak'n
Af-fright	Affrite	Bai-liff	Baily
Alice	Alce	Bait	Bate
Alms	Aums	Balk	Bauk
Al-monds	Aumons	Ball	Bawl
Al-rea-dy	Alreddy	Balm	Baum
Al-though	Altho	Bar-gain	Bargin
Am-baſ-ſa-dour	Ambaſſador	Ba-ſon	Bas'n
A-mong	Amung	Bat-tel	Batt'l
Am-ple	Amp'l	Bea-con	Beak'n
An-ci-ent	Anſhent	Bea-dle	Bid'l
An-ſwer	Anſer	Bear	Bare
An-tique	Antick	Beau-ty	Bewty
A-pron	Apern	Be-lief	Beleef
Ar-mour	Armor	Be-wail	Bewale
Ar-raign	Arrane	Birch	Berch or Burch
Aſ-ſign	Aſſine		
Aſ-ſo-ci-ate	Aſſoſhate		
Aſ-ſure	Aſhure	Bird	Berd or Burd
A-the-iſt	Athiſt		
At-tempt	Attemt		

Birth

Writ.	*Sounded.*
Birth	Berth or Burth
Blain	Blane
Bla-zon	Blaz'n
Blood	Blud
Blow	Blo
Bo-dy	Boddee
Bo-rough	Burroe
Bought	Bawt
Branch	Branch
Bra-zi-er	Brazyer
Bread	Bred
Breadth	Bredth
Break-faſt	Breckfaſt
Bri-ar	Brier
Brief	Breef
Brieze	Breeze
Bright	Brite
Bri-ſtle	Briſſ'l
Bri-ſtol	Briſtoe
Brought	Brawt
Bruiſe	Bruze
Build	Bild
Bul-li-on	Bullen
Bunch	Bunſh
Bur-then	Burd'n
Bu-ſtle	Buſſ'l
Buoy	Boy
Buy	By
C	C
Cab-bage	Cabbidge
Calf	Cauf
Calk	Cauk
Calm	Caum
Can-vas	Canvis
Ca-pon	Cap'n
Cap-tain	Capten
Cap-ti-ous	Chpſhoſe
Car-ri-on	Carren
Car-ri-age	Carridge

Writ.	*Sounded.*
Caught	Cawt
Cer-tain	Certin
Chal-dron	Chaudron
Chalk	Chauk
Cham-pi-on	Champyon
Cha-plain	Chaplin
Cha-ri-ot	Charrot
Char-ter	Chauter
Chief	Cheef
Chim-ney	Chimnee
Chirn	Churn
Chirp	Cherp
Chi-rur-gi-on	Surjon
Cho-co-late	Chockolet
Chriſt-maſs	Chriſmas
Cinque	Sink
Cir-cle	Serk'l
Cir-cuit	Serkit
Ci-tron	Sittern
Cleanſe	Clenz
Cleave	Cleeve
Climb	Clime
Clinch	Clenſh
Cloaths	Cloze
Clo-ven	Clov'n
Col-li-er	Collyer
Co-lo-nel	Curronol
Co-lour	Culler
Comb	Come
Come	Cum
Com-mu-ni-on	Communeyon
Com-pa-ni-on	Companyon
Comp-trol-ler	Controler
Com-punc-ti-on	Compunkſhon
Con-ceit	Concete
Con-ceive	Conceve
Con-demn	Condem
Con-dign	Condine
Con-di-ti-on	Condiſhon
Con-duit	Cundit
Con-fits	Cumfits
Conſume	Conſhume

* Con-jure

Writ.	*Sounded.*	*Writ.*	*Sounded.*
* Con-jure	Cunger or Cunjer	De-ci-ſi-on	Deſizyon
		De-light	Delite
		De-li-ne-ate	Delinyate
Con-quer	Conker	De-ſcend	Deſend
Con-ſta-ble	Cunſtab'l	De-vil	Dev'l
Con-tempt	Contemt	De-vo-ti-on	Devoſhon
Co-pi-ous	Copeyoſe	Di-a-mond	Diamon
Co-ro-ner	Crowner	Dic-ti-o-na-ry	Dixnary
Co-ſtard	Guſtard	Dil-ling	Dillin
Cot-ton	Cott'n	Diſ-che-vel'd	Diſhevel'd
Cough	Coff	Di-ſci-ple	Diſſip'l
Could	Coold or Cud	Do-nour	Donor
		Dou-ble	Dub'l
		Dough	Duff
Coun-ter-feit	Counterfit	Draught	Drawt
Cou-ple	Cupp'l	Dread	Dred
Cou-rage	Curridge	Drought	Drawt
Courſe	Coars	Dumb	Dum
Court	Coart	Dun-ge-on	Dunjen
Cour-te-ſan	Curtezan	E	E
Cour-te-ous	Curchoſe	Earl	Erl
Cour-te-ſie	Curteſee	Earn	Ern
Cou-ſin	Cuz'n	Earth-en	Erth'n
Crawl	Krawl	Ec-logue	Ekloag
Crim-ſon	Crims'n	Ei-ther	Eather
Cur-few	Curfer	E-le-phant	Ellefant
Cu-ſhi-on	Cuſhen	Emp-ty	Emty
Cy-pher	Syfer	En-dea-vour	Endeavor
D	D	E-nough	Enuff
Dam-mage	Dammidge	En-ſign	Enſine
Dam-ſin	Dams'n	En-ſue	Enſhue
Daugh-ter	Dawter	En-thu-ſi-aſm	Enthuzyaſm
Dea-con	Deak'n	En-vi-ron	Enviern
Dead	Ded	E-phod	Effod
Dearn	Dern	E-pi-logue	Ep-piloag
Death	Deth	E-pi-taph	Eppitaff
Debt	Det	Er-rour	Error
De-ca-logue	Dekaloag	E-ſchew	Eskew
De-ceit	Deſeat	E-ſcut-che-on	Skutchen

* *To Conjure or Inchant, is commonly pronounced,* cunjer, *but when it ſignifies to ſwear, then it is ſounded as its writ,* con-jure.

Writ.	*Sounded.*
E-ſquire	Squire
E-vil	Eev'l
Eu-nuch	Eunuke
Ex-che-quer	Exchecker
E-ze-ki-el	Ezekel
F	F
Fac-ti-on	Fakſhon
Fal-con	Fauk'n
Fal-low	Follo
Fal-ter	Fauter
Fa-mi-li-ar	Familyar
Far-ri-er	Faryer
Far-thing	Farthin, or Fard'n, or Farding
Fa-ſhi-on	Faſhen
Faſt-en	Fas'n
Fa-tigue	Fateag
Fault	Faut
Fa-vour	Favor
Fearn	Fern
Fea-ther	Fether
Feign	Fean or Fane
Field	Feeld
Fiend	Feend
Fierce	Fears
Fight	Fite
Firm	Ferm or Furm
Firr	Fur
Firſt	Furſt
Five-pence	Fippenſe
Fla-gon	Flaggin
Flirt	Flurt
Flou-riſh	Flurriſh
Fo-rage	Forridge
Fore-head	Forred
For-feit	Forfit

Writ.	*Sounded.*
Fo-reign	Forrin or Forren
For-ward	Forrad
Fought	Faut
Foun-tain	Founten
Four	Fore
Frac-ti-on	Frakſhon
Fraight	Frate
Friend	Frend
Fruit	Frute
Fru-men-ty	Frummety or Furmety
Fu-ſti-an	Fuſtyan
G	G
Gal-loon	Galloom
Gal-lows	Gallos
Gar-ri-ſon	Garris'n
Gen-ti-an	Genſhan
Geo-gra-phy	Jography
Geo-me-try	Jometry
Ghoſt	Goaſt
Glut-ton	Glutt'n
Gnaſh	Naſh or Hnaſh
Gnat	Nat or Hnat
Gnaw	Naw or Hnaw
Goal	Jail
Gone	Gon
Good	Gud
Gourd	Goard
Gra-ci-ous	Graſhoſe
Gran-deur	Grandure
Graſ-hop-per	Graſſopper
Grief	Greef
Guard	Gard

Gueſt

Writ.	*Sounded.*	*Writ.*	*Sounded.*
Gueſt	Geſt	Houſ-hold	Houſold
Guide	*Gide	Houſ-wife	Huzif
Guild	Gild	Hun-dred	Hunderd
H	H	Hymn	Him
Hac-kney	Haknee	Hyſ-ſop	Hizzop
Hair	Hare	I	I
Hake	Hauk	Jea-lous	Jellos
Half	Hauf	Jeo-pard	Je-pard
Half-pen-ny	Hapenny	Im-poſ-thume	Impoſtume
Hal-ter	Hauter	In-dict-ment	Inditement
Hanch	Hanſh	In-gra-ti-ate	Ingraſhate
Hand-ker-chief	Hankecher	In-trigue	Intreag
Han-dle	Hand'l	Jour-nal	Jurnal
Hand-ſome	Hanſom	I-ron	Iern
Har-bour	Harbor	Iſ-ſue	Iſhue
Harſh	Haſh	Juice	Juſe
Ha-ven	Hav'n	Ju-ſtle	Jus'l, or Jos'l
Haugh-ty	Hauty		
Head	Hed	K	K
Heard	Herd	Kin-dred	Kinred
Heark-en	Heark'n	Kit-ling	Kitlin
Heart	Hart	Knack	Nack or Hnack
Hearth	Harth		
Hea-ven	Hev'n	Knave	Nave or Hnave
Hea-vy	Hevve		
Hei-fer	Heffer	Knead	Nead or Hnead
Height	Hite		
Hei-nous	Heanoſe	Knight	Night or Hnite
Heir	Hare		
Her-ring	Herrin	Know-ledge	Nolledge or Hnolledge
Hick-cough	Hikok		
Hi-de-ous	Hydyoſe	Knowl	Noal or Hnole
Hol-bourn	Hoburn		
Hol-low	Hollo		
Ho-ney	Hunnee		
Ho-nour	Honnor		
Hood	Hud		
Horſ-ler	Hoſler		
Hough	Hoof		

* *The* g *that begins theſe words is ſounded Guttural, and not as the* j *Conſonant.*

Writ.	*Sounded.*
L	L
La-bour	Labor
La-by-rinth	Labberinth
Lamb	Lam
Lan-guage	Langwidge
Laugh	Laf
Launce	Lanſe
Lau-rel	Lorrel
League	Leag
Learn	Lern
Lea-ther	Lether
Leo-pard	Lepard
Leſ-ſen / Leſ-ſon	Les'n
Lieu-te-nant	Liftenant
Limb	Lim
Li-quor	Likor or Licker
Li-ſten	Lis'n
Lon-don	Lonnon or Lundon
Low-ly	Loely
Lu-cre	Luker
Lu-ſhi-ous	Luſhoſe
Lu-ſtre	Luſter
M	M
Main-tain	Mantane
Mal-kin	Maukin
Malm-ſey	Maumſey
Man-hood	Mannud
Ma-nour	Mannor
Ma-riſh	Marſh
Mar-ri-age	Marridge
Mar-tyr	Marter
Maſ-ſa-cre	Maſſaker
Mau-gre	Mauger
May or	Mare
Mea-ſure	Mezure
Me-di-cine	Meds'n
Meſ-ſu-age	Meſſage
Me-tre	Meeter
Mi-cha-el-mas	Micklemus
Mirth	Merth
Mi-tre	Miter
Mo-narch	Monnark
Mort-gage	Morgage
Mould	Moold
Moun-tain	Mounten
Mourn	Moarn
Mur-rain	Murrin
Mur-ther	Murder
Mut-ton	Mut'n
Myrrh	Merr
N	N
Na-ti-on	Na-ſhon
Naught	Naut
Neigh	Nea
Neigh-bour	Neabor
Nei-ther	Neather
Ni-cho-las	Nicklis
Ni-tre	Nyter
No-ti-on	Noſhon
Nought	Naut
Nou-riſh	Nurriſh
Nui-ſance	Newſans
O	O
O-bey-ſance	Obaſans
O-bli-que	Oblike
Oft-en	Of'n
One	Won
O-ni-on	Unyon
O-pen	Op'n
O-pi-ni-on	Opinyon
O-range	Orringe
O-ra-tour	Orrator
Or-di-na-ry	Ordnary
Ought	Awt
P	P
Par-dieu	Pardew
Par-don	Pard'n
Par-li-a-ment	Parlement
Pa-tri-arch	Patriark

Writ.	*Sounded.*
Pear	Pare
Pearl	Perl
Pea-ſant	Pezant
Peo-ple	Peep'l
Pen-ny-worth	Pennoth
Per-ceive	Perſeve
Per-ſon and Par-ſon	Pars'n
Pe-tite	Petty
Phea-ſant	Fezant
Phlegm	Flem
Phy-ſi-ci-an	Fiziſhan
Pic-ture	Pikter
Piece	Peece
Pierce	Peerce
Pi-ge-on	Pidgen
Pique	Pike
Plague	Plaig
Plain-tiff	Plantif
Plai-ſter	Plaſter
Pleaſ-ant	Plezant
Plough	Plowe
Plumb	Plum
Port-man-teau	Portmant'l
Po-ti-on	Poſhon
Pray and Prey	Pra or Pre
Prieſt	Preeſt
Pro-ceſs	Proſſes
Pro-logue	Prollog
Prompt	Promt
Pro-rogue	Proroag
Pſalm	Salm, Same, Saum, or Sawm
Pſal-ter	Salter or Sawter
Pud-ding	Puddin
Pur-vey	Purvea
Q	Q
Qualm	Kwaum
Quoth	Kuth
R	R
Ralph	Rafe
Ra-ti-o-nal	Raſhonal
Rea-dy	Reddy
Re-ceipt	Reſeat
Re-ceive	Reſeave
Re-cruit	Recruit
Re-gi-ment	Redgement
Re-hearſe	Rehers
Re-lief	Releef
Re-liques	Rellicks
Re-prieve	Repreeve
Re-trieve or Re-trive	Retreeve
Rhe-niſh	Renniſh
Rhe-to-rick	Rettorick
Rheu-bard	Rewberb
Rheum	Room
Right-e-ous	Richoſe
Rogue	Roag
Rome	Room
Rough	Ruff
Ruf-fi-an	Ruffin
S	S
Saf-fron	Saffern
Said	Sed
Salve	Sauve
Sar-ſe-net	Saſnet
Sa-ti-ate	Saſhate
Sayes	Sez
Scene	Sene
Scep-tre or Scep-ter	Septer
Schiſm	Siſm
Sci-mi-tre	Simmiter
Scourge	Skurge
Scru-pu-lous	Skrup'loſe
Scul-li-on	Skullen
Search	Surch

Writ.	*Sounded.*	*Writ.*	*Sounded.*
Se-ven	Sev'n	Stalk	Stauk
Sec-ti-on	Sekſhon	Stead-faſt	Stedfaſt
Sei-gni-o-ry	Seanyory	Stir	Stur
Seiſe	Seze	Straight	Strate
Se-pul-chre	Sepulker	Stur-ge-on	Sturjon
Ser-vant	Sarvant	Sub-til or Sub-tle	Sut'l
Shew	Sho	Suit	Shoot
Shield	Sheeld	Sure	Shure
Shil-ling	Shillin	Sur-feit	Surfit
Shirt	Shurt	Sur-vey	Survea
Shoulder	Shoolder	Swear	Sware
Shril	Shurl or Sril	Swound	Soond
Shrimp	Srimp	Sy-rop	Surrop
Shrink	Srink	Sy-ſtem	† Sūſtem
Siege	Seege	T	T
Sieve	Sive	Talk	Tauk
Sigh	Sike	* Tear	Tear and Tare
Sign	Sine	Te-de-ous	Tejoſe
Sir	Sur	Thames	Tems
Sir-rah	Sorra or Surry	Thea-a-tre	Theater
Slaugh-ter	Slawter	Third	Thurd
Sleight	Slite	Thirſt	Thurſt
Slough	Slowe	Tho-mas	Tommas
So-lemn	Sollem	Though	Tho
Some	Sum	Thought	Thawt
Son	Sun	Thread	Thred
Soot	Sut	Threat	Thret
Sought	Saut	Through	Threw
South-wark	Suthrick	Thyme	Time
Spa-ni-el	Spannel	Toll	Tole
Spe-ci-al	Speſhal	Tomb	Toom
Spread	Spred	Tongue	Tong
Squi-nan-cy	Quinzy	Touch	Tutch

† *This mark* – *notes the Vowel* u *to be ſounded long.*

* *When it ſignifies to rent,* 'tis *ſounded tare, otherwiſe its pronounced as its wrote.*

Writ.	*Sounded.*
Tough	Tuf
Trea-che-ry	Tretchery
Trea-ſu-ry	Trezury
Trou-ble	Troub'l
Trun-che-on	Trunſhon
Twen-ti-eth	Twentith
V	V
Va-li-ant	Valyant
Vault	Vaut
Vein	Vene
Ven-ge-ance	Venjance
Ve-ni-ſon	Vens'n
Ver-dict	Verdit or Vardit
Vic-tu-als	Vit'ls
View	Vew
Vil-lain	Villan
Viſ-count	Vycount
Vi-ſi-on	Vizyon
Vi-ti-ate	Viſhate
Vogue	Voag
Vouch-ſafe	Voutſafe
W	W
Walk	Wauk
Wea-pon	Wep'n
Wear	Ware
Wea-ther	Wether
Wed-neſ-day	Wenſdee or Wenſda
Weigh	Way or Wea

Writ.	*Sounded.*
Weight	Wate
Whi-ſtle	Wis'l
Whit-ſun-tide	Wis'ntide
Whore	Hore
Wield	Weld
Wo-men	Wimmen
Wrought	Raut or Hrawt
Wrap	Rap or Hrap
Wrath	Rath or Hrath
Write	Rite or Hrite
Wrought	Rawt or Hrawt
Y	Y
Yacht	Yatch or Yawt
Yeo-man	Yemman
Yield	Yeeld
Yolk	Yoke
Young	Yong or Yung

Gen.	For	Geneſis.	Mat.	For	Matthew.
Ex.		Exodus.	Mar.		Mark
Lev.		Leviticus.	Lu.		Luke.
Num.		Numbers.	Joh.		John.
Deu.		Deuteronomy.	Ac.		Acts.
Joſh.		Joſhua.	Ro.		Romans.
Judg.		Judges.	Cor.		Corinthians.
Sam.		Samuel.	Gal.		Galatians.
K.		Kings.	Eph.		Epheſians.
Ch.		Chronicles.	Philip.		Philippians.
Ez.		Ezra.	Col.		Coloſſians.
Neh.		Nehemiah.	Theſ.		Theſſalonians.
Eſth.		Eſther.	Tim.		Timothy.
Pſ.		Pſalms.	Tit.		Titus.
Pr.		Proverbs.	Philem.		Philemon.
Ecc.		Eccleſiaſtes.	Heb.		Hebrews.
Cant.		Canticles.	Ja.		James.
Iſ.		Iſaiah.	Pet.		Peter.
Jer.		Jeremiah.	Rev.		Revelations.
Lam.		Lamentations.			
Ezek.		Ezekiel.	Jan.		January.
Dan.		Daniel.	Feb.		February.
Hoſ.		Hoſea.	Ap.		April.
Am.		Amos.	Aug.		Auguſt.
Ob.		Obadiah.	Sep.		September.
Mic.		Micah.	7br.		
Nah.		Nahum.	Oct.		October.
Hab.		Habakkuk	8br.		
Zeph.		Zephaniah.	Nov.		November.
Hag.		Haggai.	9br.		
Zech.		Zechariah.	Dec.		December.
Mal.		Malachi.	10br.		

viz.	For	to wit, or namely.
Eng.		England, or Engliſh.
St.		Saint.
Honbl.		Honourable.
Revd.		Reverend.
Bp.		Biſhop.
Ld.		Lord.
Knt.		Knight.
Sr.		Sir.
Dr.		Doctor.

D. D.

D. D.		Doctor of Divinity.
B. D.		Batcheler of Divinity.
M. A.		Master of Arts.
B. A.		Batcheler of Arts.
Col.		Colonel.
Wp.		Worship.
Wpl.		Worshipful.
Capt.		Captain.
Esq;		Esquire.
Comrs.		Comissioners.
Admrs.		Administrators.
Execrs.		Executors.
Mr.		Master.
Ms. or Mrs.		Mistress.
Doct.		Doctrine.
Sect.		Section.
M. S.		Manuscript.
An. Dom.		In the Year of our Lord.
per An.		By the Year.
per Cent.		By the Hundred.
Letr.	For	Letter.
pd.		paid, and sometimes pound.
qr.		quarter, and also a Farthing.
Q. or Qu.		Question.
A. or Ans.		Answer.
p.		Page.
v.		Verse, and sometimes see.
l.		line, also over Figures for Pounds.
s.		Shillings.
d.		Denarium, that is, a Penny.
i. e.		that is.
q. d;		as if he had said.
ye.		the.
yt.		that.
ym.		them.
yn.		then.
ys.		this.
yos.		those.
&c.		and.
&c.		and the rest, or and so forth.

Numeral

1. One,	I.	16. Sixteen,	XVI.
2. Two,	II.	17. Seventeen,	XVII.
3. Three,	III.	18. Eighteen,	XVIII.
4. Four,	IV.	19. Nineteen,	XIX.
5. Five,	V.	20. Twenty,	XX.
6. Six,	VI.	30. Thirty,	XXX.
7. Seven,	VII.	67. Sixty Seven,	LXVII.
8. Eight,	VIII.	80. Eighty,	LXXX.
9. Nine,	IX.	96. Ninety Six,	XCVI.
10. Ten,	X.	100. One Hundred,	C.
11. Eleven,	XI.	156. One Hundred Fifty and Six.	CLVI.
12. Twelve,	XII.	500. Five Hundred,	D.
13. Thirteen,	XIII.	1000. One Thouſand,	M.
14. Fourteen,	XIV.		
15. Fifteen,	XV.		

1700. One Thouſand, Seven Hundred, MDCC.

The Uſe of Great or Capital Letters.

GReat or Capital Letters are ſet, 1. After a full Stop. 2. At the beginning of every Poetical Verſe. 3. To begin all Proper Names, either of Men, Women, Countries, Kingdoms, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, Places, Dignities, Arts, Trades, Profeſſions, Offices, Months, Days, Winds, Rivers, *&c.* And laſtly, ſome for Figures; as above.

An Accidence adapted to our Native Language by way of Queſtion and Anſwer.

Q. *HOw many Parts of Speech are there?*

A. Eight, *viz.* Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, and Interjection.

Q. *Of theſe, which are declined?*

A. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, and Participle.

Q. *Which are undeclined?*

A. Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, and Interjection.

Of a Noun.

Q. *What is a Noun?*

A. A Noun is either the name of a Thing it ſelf; or elſe the name of the manner, kind, or quality of a Thing.

Q. *What call you that Noun which is the name of a Thing it ſelf?*

A. A Subſtantive.

Q. *How many ſorts of Subſtantives are there?*

A. Two, *viz.* Proper and Common.

Q. *What is a Noun Subſtantive Proper?*

A. It is the proper name of ſome one Individual Perſon, Place, or Thing, whereby it may be known, and diſtinguiſhed from others of the ſame kind; as, *William*, *London*, *Thames*, *December*, &c.

Q. *What is a Noun Subſtantive Common?*

A. It is a word which is common to all of the ſame kind; as, Man, City, River, Month, &c.

Q. *What ſigns are (or may be) ſet before a Noun Subſtantive Common?*

A. A, An, or The.

Q. *How are theſe Particles uſed?*

A. A is ſet before a Conſonant, An before a Vowel, which extend the Signification of a Noun to any one particular, and ſo to all, one by one of its kind, but The reſtrains it to ſome known and ſpecial Thing, and thereby rendering a Subſtantive Common equivalent to a Proper; as, A Man, an Oyſter, the City.

Of the Accidents to a Subſtantive.

Q. *How many things belong to a Subſtantive?*

A. Theſe ſix, *viz.* Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion, Species and Figure.

Of Number.

Q. *How many Numbers are there?*

A. Two, *viz.* Singular and Plural.

Q. *How are they known from each other?*

A. The Singular ſpeaks but of one; as a Stone, but the Plural denotes more than one; as Stones.

Q. *How is the Plural Number form'd?*

A. Alway

A. Always from the Singular; as, 1. By adding *s*, (this being the moſt common) * 2. By changing a Vowel or Diphthong; as Man, Men; Foot, Feet; Goos, Gees; Tooth, Teeth; Mouſe, Mice; Cow, Kine, or Cows. 3. By changing a Conſonant, eſpecially if the ſound of *f* end the Singular, for then the *f* is changed into the *v* Conſonant, thus, Wife, Wives, Life, Lives, &c. 4. By adding a Syllable; as Child, Children; Ox, Oxen. And laſtly, They are ſometimes alike; as one Sheep, ten Sheep; one Mile, ten Mile, or Miles.

Of Caſe.

Q. *How many Caſes are there?*

A. Six, *viz.* the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accuſative, Vocative and Ablative.

Q. *How are theſe Caſes known from each other?*

A. The Nominative and Accuſative are known by their Places, and the reſt by their Signs.

Q. *How know you the Nominative Caſe?*

A. The Nominative Caſe generally precedes the Verb, and anſwers to the Queſtion, Who or What, made upon the Verb; as, The Maſter teacheth.

Q. *When doth the Nominative follow the Verb?*

A. 1. When a Queſtion's ask'd. 2. When the Verb is of the Imperative Mood, then the Nominative is either ſet after the Verb, or after the ſign of the Verb; as, Wilt thou Learn? Let him read. Or, 3. When it, or there, come before the Verb; as, It is a Book, There ſtands a Clock.

Q. *How know you the Accuſative?*

A. The Accuſative follows the Verb, and anſwers to this Queſtion, Whom or What, made upon the Verb; as, I have a Scholar.

Q. *How know you the Genitive Caſe?*

A. By having either, *s*, joyn'd to the Noun, or by ſetting before it *Of*; as my Maſter's Book, or the Book of my Maſter.

Q. *How know you the Dative Caſe?*

A. By this ſign, to, generally. But ſometimes by, for; this Caſe importing that Thing, or Perſon to, or for whom any Con-

* Note, *That the adding of* s *to make the Plural, ſometimes creates another Syllable, eſpecially if the Singular ends with the ſound of* s, x, ſh, ch, *or the dental hiſſing,* g; *as, Houſe, Houſes; Ax, Axes; Laſh Laſhes; Church, Churches; Face, Faces; Stage, Stages,* &c.

venience or Inconvenience is meant, either by the Subſtantive, Adjective, Verb, or Participle; as, a Friend to me, good for you, ſtudy for Learning, loving to a Stranger.

Q. *How know you the Vocative Caſe?*

A. By calling or ſpeaking to another, and either hath, or may have, O preceding it; as, O Father.

Q. *How know you the Ablative?*

A. The Ablative, denotes the manner How, the inſtrument Wherewith, or the reaſon Why any thing, either is, doth, or hath any thing done unto it, and is preceded generally by ſome Prepoſition, ſuch as, In, With, Through, From, By, and Than after the Comparative Degree.

Of Gender.

Q. *What is the proper uſe of Genders?*

A. To diſtinguiſh one Sex from another.

Q. *How many Genders are there?*

A. Three, *viz.* Maſculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Q. *What doth the Maſculine belong to?*

A. To the Male-kind; and is known by this Relative, HE.

Q. *What does the Feminine belong to?*

A. To the Female-kind; and is known by this Relative, SHE.

Q. *What doth the Neuter belong to?*

A. To ſuch Things as are neither Male nor Female, alſo to Things without life. And this Gender is commonly known by IT.

Q. *But what Gender are ſuch words as are equally ſpoke in both Sexes; ſuch as, Child, an Aſs, a Colt, a Bear, a Mule, a Fox, a Hare, a Rabbet, a Squirrel, with many others both of Birds, Beaſts, and Fiſhes?*

A. Such are term'd *Epicens*; both Sexes being known under one name.

Q. *But how then are the Sexes of ſuch known aſunder in ſpeech?*

A. By adding thereto ſome Sex-diſtinguiſhing word; as, a Male-Child, a Cock-Sparrow, a Dog-Fox, a She-Aſs, a Horſe-Colt, *&c.*

Of Declenſion.

Q. *How is an Engliſh Noun declined?*

A. Not by altering its Theme, any farther than to diſtinguiſh its Numbers; but by having the Signs of the Caſes preceding.

Q. *Give me an Example, in declining this word Kingdom.*

A. Singular.

A. Singular.	Plural.
Nom. A Kingdom.	*Nom.* Kingdoms.
Gen. Of a Kingdom.	*Gen.* Of Kingdoms.
Dat. To a Kingdom.	*Dat.* To Kingdoms.
Acc. The Kingdom.	*Acc.* The Kingdoms.
Voc. O Kingdom.	*Voc.* O Kingdoms.
Ab. In a Kingdom.	*Ab.* By Kingdoms.

And after this manner are all Noun Subſtantives declined that are not defective, that is, that have both Numbers: As for ſuch that want either Singular or Plural, the very ſenſe of the word it ſelf ſufficiently denotes. Thus, as Goods, Riches, Victuals, *&c.* want the Singular; ſo all Proper names of Perſons, Places, or Things, want the Plural; as Richard, Thomas, London, Ale, Sack, Wheat, Barley, Gold, Silver; ſo Righteouſneſs, Integrity, Drunkenneſs, *&c,*

Species and Figure are Accidents to each part of Speech, and denotes a word to be either Primitive or Derivative, Simple, or Compound.

Of an Adjective.

Q. *What is a Noun Adjective?*

A. It is the name of the manner, kind, or quality of a Thing; and muſt have another word joyn'd to it, whoſe manner, kind, or quality it ſheweth, (and therefore it may be properly term'd an Adnoun) as, a good Man, a ſtrong Horſe, a fat Ox, *&c.*

Q. *Where is an Engliſh Adjective generally ſet?*

A. Immediately before its Subſtantive.

Q. *Decline this Subſtantive and Adjective together,* viz. *a good Man.*

A. Singular.	Plural.
Nom. A good Man.	*Nom.* Good Men.
Gen. Of a good Man.	*Gen.* Of good Men.
Dat. To a good Man.	*Dat.* To good Men.
Acc. The good Man.	*Acc.* The good Men.
Voc. O good Man.	*Voc.* O good Men.
Ab. From a good Man.	*Ab.* From good Men.

Q. *What are the Accidents to an Adjective?*

A. The Compariſon; beſides Number, Caſe, and Gender, * as in a Subſtantive.

Of Compariſon.

Q. *What is Compariſon?*

A. The altering of the ſignification of a word into more, or leſs by degrees; as, hard, harder, hardeſt; and ſo contrariwiſe, hardeſt, harder, hard.

Q. *How many degrees of Compariſon are there?*

A. Three, *viz.* the Poſitive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Q. *How know you the Poſitive?*

A. The Poſitive is the Adjective it ſelf, without either Change or Sign; and implies no inequality of the Thing whereof it is ſpoken; as, hard.

Q. *Which is the Comparative?*

A. The Comparative is that degree which does ſomewhat exceed its Poſitive in ſignification; and is form'd by adding thereto *er*, or ſetting before it, (that is the Poſitive) more; as harder, or more hard.

Q. *How know you the Superlative?*

A. The Superlative is known, either by adding of *eſt*, to the Poſitive; or ſetting before it, moſt, very, or exceeding; and this degree is of the higheſt ſignification; as hardeſt, or moſt, very, or exceeding hard.

Q. *Are all Adjectives compared after this manner?*

A. No; for ſome are not compared at all; others there are, that to avoid an ill ſound are compared moſt commonly with the ſigns more, moſt, or very before them; and laſtly, there are ſome who are irregular, and have a peculiar way of being compared by themſelves.

Q. *Which are they that have no Compariſon?*

A. They are ſuch, whoſe ſignification may not encreaſe, or be diminiſhed; as all, any, ſome, each, every, *&c.*

Q. *What Adjectives make uſe only of more, moſt, or very before them to diſtinguiſh their degrees in Compariſon?*

A. They are ſuch Derivatives as end in *y*, *ful*, *ous*, *ſome*, *iſh*, *ant*, *ent*, or *ble*; as ſtony, gainful, deſirous, gameſome, ſweetiſh,

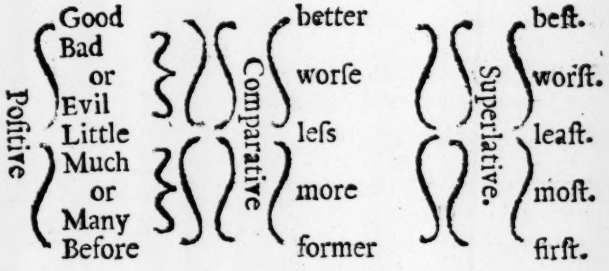
* Note, *That the ſame Number, Caſe, and Gender as the Subſtantive is, the ſame is the Adjective always: As a good Man; good, there is, Nominative Caſe, Singular Number, and Maſculine Gender, becauſe Man is ſo.*

penitent,

penitent, dormant, favourable, &c. This a careful Obſerver will quickly find out by the very Pronunciation of the word.

Q. *What Adjectives are irregularly compar'd?*

A. Theſe following, *viz.*



Of a Pronoun.

Q. *What is a Pronoun?*

A. It is a part of Speech, either ſet before a Noun, or put in its place to ſupply it.

Q. *How many ſorts of Pronouns are there?*

A. Four, *viz.* Demonſtratives, Relatives, Poſſeſſives, and Interrogatives.

Q. *Which are Pronoun-Demonſtratives?*

A. Thoſe that ſhew the Noun it ſelf, ſuch are, I, Thou, He, This, That, &c.

Q. *What do you call Relatives?*

A. Such as relate to ſome Noun afore-going; and theſe are, Who, Which, &c.

Q. *Which are the Pronoun-Poſſeſſives?*

A. Such as denote what belongs either to a Man's own ſelf, or to another; and thoſe are, Mine, Thine, Ours, Yours, &c.

Q. *Which are Interrogatives?*

A. Thoſe that are uſed in the asking of Queſtions; as, Who, Which, What, &c.

Q. *What Things belong to a Pronoun?*

A. Number, Caſe, Gender, as in a Noun, but Declenſion and Perſon, as followeth.

Q. *How are Pronouns declined?*

A. They vary in their Theme contrary to Nouns, but have the ſigns of Caſes as they have. (See in the following Scheme.)

Of the Variations of a Pronoun, as alſo of their Perſons.

* *Note that the Oblique Caſes are all ſave only the Nominative.*

(a) *Thoſe Pronouns that are declined with Subſtantives, are uſed exactly as Adjectives; they themſelves being ſuch.*

	Nominative Caſes.	Oblique Caſes *.	With a Subſtan. (a)	Without a Subſtan.
1. Perſon { Singular	I	me	my	mine
1. Perſon { Plural	we	us	our	ours
2. Perſon { Singular	thou	thee	thy	thine
2. Perſon { Plural	ye	you	your	yours
3. Perſon { Sing. { Maſ.	he	him	his	
3. Perſon { Sing. { Fem.	ſhe	her	her	hers
3. Perſon { Sing. { Neu.	it		its	
3. Perſon { Plural,	they	them	their	theirs
Interrogatives of { Perſons	who	whom	who's	
Interrogatives of { Things	what		whereof	

Q. *From the foregoing Scheme, let me hear you decline the perſonal Pronoun,* I.

A. Singular.

Nom. I.
Gen. Of me.
Dat. To me.
Acc. Me.
Voc. Is wanting.
Abl. From me.

Plural.

Nom. We.
Gen. Of us.
Dat. To us.
Acc. Us.
Voc. Is wanting.
Abl. By us.

Q. *How is Thou declined?*

A. Before it's actually declined obſerve that You in civil Speaking is now uſed in each Caſe, and alſo in both Numbers thus,

Singular.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. Thou, or You.	*Nom.* Ye, or you.
Gen. Of thee, or you.	*Gen.* Of you, or your ſelves.
Dat. To thee, or you.	*Dat.* To you, or your ſelves, &c.
Acc. Thee, or you.	
Voc. O thou, or you.	
Abl. By thee, or you.	

Of a Verb.

Q. *What is a Verb?* *

A. A Verb is a part of Speech joyn'd to a Noun, to expreſs its Being, Doing, or Suffering.

Q. *How many Things belong to an Engliſh Verb?*

A. Beſides Species and Figure. There belongs to an Engliſh Verb, Kind, Mood, Tenſe, Number and Perſon.

Of Kind.

Q. *How many Kinds of Verbs are there?*

A. Three, *viz.* Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

Q. *How know you a Verb Active?*

A. A Verb Active ſignifies to do; as I love; and may be made a Paſſive by interpoſing the Verb Subſtantive *am, art, is, are,* &c. betwixt the Nominative and Verb, thus I am loved, thou art loved, &c.

Q. *How know you a Verb Paſſive?*

A. A Verb Paſſive ſignifies to ſuffer; as, I am loved; and by leaving out the Verb Subſtantive, and reducing the Verb loved to it's Theme love, 'tis an Active; as I love.

Q. *What is a Verb Neuter?*

A. A Verb Neuter is ſuch that alters not it's Signification, for an Active Neuter can't be chang'd into a Paſſive, neither can a Paſſive Neuter be turn'd into an Active; as I live, I am glad, &c. This Verb is alſo term'd Intranſitive, becauſe it confines it's ſignification on one particular Object, which is imply'd in the Verb it ſelf; as I live [the Life] I run [the Race] &c.

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* *A Verb is two fold,* viz. *Subſtantive, and Adjective, the firſt ſignifying the mere being of a Thing; as, God is,* &c. *but the latter implies beſides mere being ſomewhat either done by, or elſe done to the Thing that is in Being; as God hears* (i. e. *is hearing*) *God is magnified.*

Q. *How*

Q. *How are the Kinds, Moods and Tenſes of Verbs known?*
A. By other Verbs, call'd *Auxiliaries.*

Of Auxiliary Verbs.

Q. *How many ſorts of Auxiliaries are there?*
A. Two, *viz.* Integers, and Defectives.
Q. *How many Integers are there?*
A. Three, *viz.* Do, Have, and Be, (or Am)
Q. *Why are they call'd Integers?*
A. Becauſe they are without Defect, having both the Preſent, and Imperfect Tenſes, alſo Participles, and admit of Auxiliaries, before them as other Verbs do.
Q. *Which are the Defective Auxiliaries?*
A. Shall, will, may, can, let, muſt, and ought.
Q. *Have theſe no Formatives?*
A. Yes; Shall, will, may, and can; have, ſhould, would, might, and could; but let, muſt, and ought, have no Formatives.
Q. *Where then are ſhall, will, may, and can, Defective?*
A. In their Participles.

Of Mood.

Q. *How many Moods are there?*
A. Four, *viz.* Indicative, Imperative, Potential, and Infinitive.
Q. *How know you the Indicative Mood?*
A. The Indicative Mood either poſitively affirms or elſe asketh a Queſtion about ſomething done, in doing, or to be done, or ſuffered; as I do love, do'ſt thou love? I am loved, art thou taught?
Q. *How know you the Imperative?*
A. The Imperative Mood implies ſomewhat to be done, or ſuffer'd; but either commanded, intreated, or permitted thereto by another; as read thou, be thou taught, let him learn.
Q. *How know you the Potential?*
A. The Potential denotes, either the liberty, power, or neceſſity of doing or ſuffering, and is commonly known by theſe Auxiliaries, may, can, might, would, ſhould, could, or ought; as I may, or can love; I may or can be taught.
Q. *How know you the Infinitive Mood?*
A. The Infinitive obſerves only the bare ſignification of the Verb, without the diſtinction either of Number or Perſon, and

is uſually known by this Particle *to* preceding, as to love, to be taught.

Of Tenſe.

Q. *How many Tenſes are there in an Engliſh Verb it ſelf?*

A. Only Two, *viz.* the Preſent and Imperfect, that is the Theme, and its formative; as Love, Loved.

Q. *What is the meaning of this word Tenſe?*

A. The meaning of Tenſe, is Time.

Q. *Are there then but Two different Times?*

A. Yes; There are Six, *viz.* The Preſent, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future, and Preter-Future.

Q. *How are the other Tenſes beſides the Preſent, and Imperfect compleated in an Engliſh Verb?*

A. By the Auxillaries.

Q. *How know you the Preſent Tenſe?*

A. The Preſent Tenſe imports the time that now is, as I read, or am Reading; I am taught.

Q. *How know you the Imperfect Tenſe?*

A. The Imperfect Tenſe denotes ſomewhat that was doing, or ſuffering, but not quite finiſhed; as I loved, or did love, or was loving; I was taught (which may be better underſtood by a Sentence, thus, I was learning my Leſſon when you came to me.)

Q. *How know you the Perfect Tenſe?*

A. The Perfect Tenſe denotes ſomewhat done and paſt; as I have Learned, or have been Learning; I have been Taught.

Q. *How know you the Pluperfect-Tenſe?*

A. The Pluperfect denotes ſomewhat had been done, or ſuffered, before another thing was done, and paſt; as, I had heard, or been hearing. * I had been and heard an Oration, a Month before you paid me your laſt Viſit.

Q. *How know you the Future Tenſe?*

A. The Future Tenſe denotes ſomewhat to be done or ſuffer'd hereafter; as I ſhall, or will love, or ſhall or will be Loving; I ſhall, or will be loved.

Q. *How know you the Preter-future?*

A. The Preter-future denotes, That of two Things to come, One is to be paſt, before the other is to be done, and hath ſome Conjunction preceding the Nominative, and alſo the Auxiliary; (And therefore this uſually is term'd the future Subjunctive) as, When I ſhall have finiſh'd this task, I will ſet about other Buſineſs.*

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* *From all which 'tis apparent that do, doſt, doth, or does, ſhews a Verb to be the Preſent Active; and am, art, is, are, ſhews the Preſent Paſſive.*

Did, and didſt denotes the Imperfect Active; and was, waſt, were the Imperfect Paſſive.

Have, haſt, has, and hath, ſhew the Perfect Tenſe Active; and have, haſt, has, and hath been with the formative, ſhews the Perfect Paſſive. Had, and hadſt the Pluperfect Active; and had and hadſt been the ſame Tenſe Paſſive; Shall or will, and ſhalt or wilt, declare a Verb to be future Active; and ſhall, will, ſhalt, wilt be, do alſo declare a Verb to be future Paſſive. But note that the formative of a Verb always follows a Paſſive Auxiliary, and that in every particular Tenſe.

Of Number and Perſon.

Q. *How many Numbers are there in Verbs?*

A. Two, *viz.* Singular and Plural (as in Nouns.)

Q. *How many Perſons are there in Verbs?*

A. Three in both Numbers, *viz.* I, Thou, He, in the Singular; and We, Ye, and They in the Plural. *

Q. *How is the Number and Perſon of a Verb known?*

A. By its Nominative Caſe, for the ſame Perſon, and Number the Nominative Caſe is, the ſame, the Verb is look'd upon to be.

Q. *But ſuppoſe there be more Nominative Caſes than one to a Verb, and they of different Perſons, what Number and Perſon then is the Verb?*

A. The Verb then is of the Plural Number, and moſt worthy Perſon, the firſt Perſon being more worthy than the Second, and the Second more worthy than the Third.

Q. *But are not the Perſons of Verbs known ſometimes by their endings?*

A. Yes; The Second and third Singular are, but all the Perſons in the Plural are the ſame as the firſt Singular as I, We, Ye, They Love.

Q. *How does the ſecond Perſon ſingular diſtinguiſh it ſelf by it's ending.*

A. By adding eſt or 'ſt to the ending, either to the Verb it ſelf, or it's Auxiliary.

Q. *When are theſe Terminations eſt or 'ſt added to the Verb it ſelf?*

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* *Of theſe note, The firſt Perſon ſpeaks of himſelf, as I love, Sing. We love, Plural. The Second Speaks to another, as Thou readeſt, Sing. Ye read, Plural. And of this Perſon is every Vocative Caſe. But the third is ſpoken of as he reads, Sing. They read Plural, and of this Perſon are all Words except I, We, Thou, Ye, and every Vocative Caſe.*

A. When

A. When no Auxiliary precedes; otherwiſe the Termination is added to the Auxiliary, and the Verb, is the ſame as in the firſt Perſon; as thou do'ſt Love.

Q. *How know you the third Perſon ſingular by it's ending?*

A. By the Verb, or Auxiliary ending, either in eth, 'th, 'es, or 's.

Q. *When are theſe Terminations added to the Verb it ſelf?*

A. When no Auxiliary *goes before* (as in the Caſe of the ſecond Perſon) otherwiſe they are added to the Auxiliary; as he loveth loves; or doth, or does love.

Q. *Have all the Auxiliaries theſe endings in the Second, and third Perſon ſingular?*

A. No; For in the ſecond Perſon ſingular, am, ſhall, and will, are, art, ſhalt, and wilt: And in the third Perſon ſingular am, is read, is, and in ſhall, will, may, can, might, would, ſhould, could the terminations for the third Perſon are commonly omitted.

Q. *When are the Terminations eſt, es, and eth contracted?*

A. When a Vowel ends a Verb as, do'ſt, do'th, for doeſt, doeth.

Q. *But when are they writ, without Contraction?*

A. When a Verb ends either in ce, ch, s, ſt, ſe, ſh, x, or z. as; Thou traceſt, watcheſt, toſſeſt, faſteſt, debaſeſt, laſheſt, vexeſt, glazeſt, ſo he traceth, watcheth, or watches, toſſeth, or toſſes, *&c.*

Of the Formation of an Engliſh Verb.

Q. *What is the Theme of a Verb?*

A. The firſt Word of the Verb it ſelf; as love, hear, teach, burn, call, *&c.*

Q. *What is the Formative?*

A. It is that which is uſed in the Imperfect and Perfect Tenſes, and commonly ends in ed, as loved, burned, called. Tho' (for better Sound's ſake) a great many Verbs now are found and ſpoke, their Formatives ending in d, t, or n; as lov'd, taught, ſlay'n; for loved, teached, ſlayed.

☞ For the better underſtanding whereof Firſt, obſerve; That T is often uſed for ed, when the Theme ends in ce, ch, ſh, f, k, p, x, ſ, ſe, and th, and ſometimes after l, m, n, r, if the Vowel preceding be ſhort, as felt, burnt, ſnuft, waſht, vext, for feeled, burned,

ſnuffed, waſhed, vexed from feel, burn, &c. But after b, g, v, w, s, z, th, and l, m, n, r, when a long Vowel preceeds, d, is uſed; as, liv'd, ſmil'd, raz'd, &c. from live, &c. But when this long Vowel or Dipthong, is abbreviated in the Formative then t, is uſed, as dealt for dealed, left for leaved, &c.

If d, or t, ends the Theme, the ſame Letters are commonly retained in the formative, only ſounded ſhorter, as read, dread, ſweat, &c. Tho' many of theſe admit of a regular Formation; as placed, fiſhed, &c.

Secondly, Others there are that make their Formatives in n, as been, tak'n, ſlay'n, &c. And alſo there are others whoſe Formative ends in en, as choſen, broken, beaten, &c. out of a common or irregular Contraction, eſpecially in ſome of our Engliſh Countreys, they chooſing rather to ſay written, bitten, &c. than writ, bit, &c. ſo ſow'n for ſow'd, ſhew'n, for ſhew'd, &c.

Thirdly, There are others that obſerve an Irregularity both in the Imperfect and Perfect Tenſes, particularly theſe following, *viz.* Win, ſpin, begin, ſwim, ſtrike, ſtick, ſing, ſting, fling, ring, ſpring, drink, ſink, ſhrink, ſtink, hang, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind, &c. Theſe make won, ſpun, &c. And ſome make their Imperfect by changing their laſt Vowel into a; as, began, ſang, &c. And there are ſome others of them that add, en, to their Formative; as, ſtricken or ſtrucken, drunken, &c.

Fight, teach, reach, ſeek, catch, buy, bring, think, make, fought, taught, &c. Alſo work makes wrought.

Take, ſhake, wake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, weave, cleave, ſtrive, drive, ſhine, riſe, ſmite, write, ride, get, &c. make their Imperfect took, ſhook, &c. And their Participle paſſive taken, ſhaken, &c. So give, bid, ſit, form their Imperfect gave, bade, ſat, and their paſſive Participle given, bid'en, ſet.

Draw, know, grow, &c. make their Imperfect drew, knew, &c. And their paſſive Participle drawn, &c.

Q. *Since there is ſuch Variety, How may I certainly find out the Formative of any Verb?*

A. By ſetting before it, have, had, or any Paſſive Auxiliary (for they always compel (as I may ſay) a regular Formative to follow it; as I have, had, loved; Or thus I am, thou art, he is loved, &c.)

of

Of the Declining or Forming of an Engliſh Verb, Actively and Paſſively, in all it's Moods, Tenſes, Numbers and Perſons.

The Indicative Mood active Voice.

Q. *Repeat me every Tenſe in this Mood, of the Verb,* Love.

The Preſent Tenſe.

A. Singular.	Plural.
I love, or do love.	We love, or do love.
Thou loveſt, or doſt love.	Ye love, or do love.
He loveth, or doth love.	They love, or do love.

The Imperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I loved, or did love.	We loved, or did love.
Thou lovedſt, or didſt love.	Ye loved, or did love.
He loved, or did love.	They loved, or did love.

The Perfect Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I have loved.	We have loved.
Thou haſt loved.	Ye have loved.
He hath loved.	They have loved.

The Pluperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I had loved.	We had loved.
Thou hadſt loved.	Ye had loved.
He had loved.	They had loved.

The Future Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I ſhall, or will love.	We ſhall, or will love.
Thou ſhalt, or wilt love.	Ye ſhall, or will love.
He ſhall, or will love.	They ſhall, or will love.

The Preter-future.

Singular.	Plural.
I ſhall have loved.	We ſhall have loved.
Thou ſhalt have loved.	Ye ſhall have loved.
He ſhall have loved.	They ſhall have loved.

Q. *Since both ſhall, and will do certainly ſhew the Verb they precede to be future: Pray when muſt I uſe ſhall, and when will?*

A. When any thing is indifferently, or queſtionably foretold by the Perſon himſelf, that is in the firſt Perſons, then ſhall is uſed, but when a Thing is abſolutely promiſed, or threat'ned, then will is uſed; and on the contrary in the ſecond and third Perſons.

Q. *Which is the Imperative Mood of Love?*

A. Singular.	Plural.
Love thou.	Let us love.
Let him love.	Love ye.
	Let them love.

☞ Note, This Mood is by ſome call'd the ſecond future, it denoting ſomewhat to be done hereafter.

Q. *Which is the Potential Mood?*

The Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I may, or can love.	We may, or can love.
Thou mayſt, or canſt love.	Ye may, or can love.
He may, or can love.	They may or can love.

The Imperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I might love.	We might love.
Thou might'ſt love.	Ye might love.
He might love.	They might love.

The Perfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I might have loved.	We might have loved.
Thou might'ſt have loved.	Ye might have loved.
He might have loved.	They might have loved.

The other Teaſes of this Mood are the ſame with the Indicative.

Q. *How form you the Infinitive Mood?*
A. The Preſent to love.
The Perfect and Pluperfect to have, or had loved.
The Future, will, about, or likely to love.
Q. *How do you decline this Verb Subſtantive, am?*
A. The Indicative Mood.

Preſent.

Singular.	Plural.
I am.	We are.
Thou art.	Ye are.
He is.	They are.

Imperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I was.	We were.
Thou waſt.	Ye were.
He was.	They were.

Perfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I have been.	We have been.
Thou haſt been.	Ye have been.
He hath been.	They have been.

Pluperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I had been.	We had been.
Thou hadſt been	Ye had been.
He had been.	They had been.

The Future.

Singular.	Plural.
I ſhall or will be.	We ſhall or will be.
Thou ſhalt or wilt be.	Ye ſhall or will be.
He ſhall or will be.	They ſhall or will be.

The Preter Future.

Singular.	Plural.
I ſhall have been.	We ſhall have been.
Thou ſhalt have been.	Ye ſhall have been.
He ſhall have been.	They ſhall have been.

The Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Plural.
Be thou.	Let us be.
Let him be.	Be ye.
	Let them be.

The Potential Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I may or can be.	We may or can be.
Thou mayſt or canſt be.	Ye may or can be.
He may, or can be.	They may, or can be.

The Imperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I might be.	We might be.
Thou might'ſt be.	Ye might be.
He might be.	They might be.

The Perfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I might have been.	We might have been.
Thou might'ſt have been.	Ye might have been.
He might have been.	They might have been.

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe, To be.
The Perfect, and Pluperfect, To have or had been.
The Future, To be hereafter.

Q. *Which is the Paſſive Voice of this Verb, Love?*
A. The Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I am loved.	We are loved.
Thou art loved.	Ye are loved.
He is loved.	They are loved.

The Imperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I was loved.	We were loved.
Thou waſt loved.	Ye were loved.
He was loved.	They were loved.

The Perfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I have been loved.	We have been loved,
Thou hadſt been loved.	Ye have been loved.
He hath been loved.	They have been loved.

The Pluperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
I had been loved.	We had been loved.
Thou hadſt been loved.	Ye had been loved.
He had been loved.	They had been loved.

The Future.

Singular.	Plural.
I ſhall, or will be loved.	We ſhall or will be loved.
Thou ſhalt or wilt be loved.	Ye ſhall or will be loved.
He ſhall or will be loved.	They ſhall or will be loved.

The Preter Future.

Singular.	Plural.
I ſhall have been loved.	We ſhall have been loved.
Thou ſhalt have been loved.	Ye ſhall have been loved.
He ſhall have been loved.	They ſhall have been loved.

The Imperative.

Singular.	Plural.
Be thou loved.	Let us be loved.
Let him be loved.	Be ye loved.
	Let them be loved.

The Potential Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I may, or can be loved.	We may, or can be loved.
Thou mayſt, or canſt be loved.	Ye may, or can be loved.
He may, or can be loved.	They may, or can be loved.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I might be loved.	We might be loved.
Thou might'ſt be loved.	Ye might be loved.
He might be loved.	They might be loved.

Perfect Tenſe.

Singular.	Plural.
I might have been loved.	We might have been loved.
Thou might'ſt have been loved.	Ye might have been loved.
He might have been loved.	They might have been loved.

The other Tenſes, as the Indicative.

The Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe, To be loved.
Perfect, and Pluperfect, To have or had been loved.
Future, Will, would, ſhall, or muſt be loved.

So that 'tis Obſervable, the Paſſive Voice is only the Formation of the Verb Subſtantive, *Am*, before the Formative of the Verb; which Formative is Invariable, thro' each Mood, and Tenſe Paſſive, and therefore the Verb *Am*, was declined before, this Paſſive Voice.

Of an Impersonal Verb.

Q. *What is a Verb Impersonal?*

A. It is ſuch a Verb that is uſed only in the third Perſon Singular.

Q. *How is a Verb Impersonal known?*

A. By its having no Nominative Caſe preceding, alſo by *it* or *there*, which generally goes before it; as it Delighteth, it Behoveth, *&c.*

Q. *But*

Q. *But ſince all things done muſt proceed from ſome Agent or Doer; Is it then conſiſtent with any Verb to be Impersonal?*

A. No; But in Impersonals the Nominative is either diſguiſed or ſuppreſſed, and omitted, for one of theſe Reaſons, following, *viz.*

1ſt. When the Verb it ſelf includes its Nominative, as it Rains, that is, the Rain Rains, *&c.*

2d. When the Nominative is imply'd in the ſignification of the Verb; as, It is ſaid; *i.e.* The People ſay, *&c.*

3d. When the Nominative is obvious from the Scope and meaing of the Sentence; as, It is not good truſting them on the Bank of the River; *i. e.* The Flock is not ſafely truſted on the Bank, *&c.*

4th. When the Nominative lyeth hid in the manner of an Infinite Verb, Phraſe, or whole Sentence; as, There is an inclination peculiar to every one; *i. e.* A proper and voluntary will is a gift to every one. And in ſome of theſe ways, any Verb may be put ſometimes Impersonally.

Of the four undeclined parts of Speech, and firſt, Of an Adverb.

Q. *What is an Adverb?*

A. An Adverb is a Word undeclined, joyn'd to a Verb, Participle, Adjective, and ſometimes to another Adverb, to denote either the Manner, Place, or time of Being, Doing, or Suffering; as, He that is every where, is no where. Soon enough, if well enough.

Q. *How doth an Engliſh Adverb end?*

A. Moſt commonly in ly; as Juſtly, Boldly, *&c.*

Q. *How many ſorts of Adverbs are there?*

A. Three, *viz.* Modal, Local, and Temporal.

Of Modal Adverbs.

Q. *How many ways do Modal Adverbs expreſs themſelves?*

A. Two. *viz.* Abſolutely, and Comparatively.

Q. *How Abſolutely?*

A. Either by Certainty, Contingence, Negation, Natural powers, or Habits, Or by ſenſible impreſſions.

Q. *Which expreſs themſelves by Certainty?*

A. Verily, Truly, and Undoubtedly.

Q. *Which by Contingence?*

A. Haply, Perhaps, by Chance, and Peradventure.

Q. *Which by Negation?*

A. No, Not, and, In no wiſe.

Q. *Which expreſs themſelves by natural Powers or Habits?*

A. Wiſely, Liberally, Juſtly, &c.

Q. *And which by ſenſible Impreſſions?*

A. Brightly, Naſtily, Bitterly, Loudly, Smoothly, &c.

Q. *How do Modal Adverbs expreſs themſelves Comparatively?*

A. Either by Exceſs, Defect, Likeneſs, or Equality, or by Unlikeneſs or Inequality.

Q. *Which are they that do it by exceſs;*

A. Very exceedingly, too Much, More, Moſt, &c.

Q. *Which by defect?*

A. Almoſt, Well nigh, Near, Little, Leſs, Leaſt.

Q. *Which by Likeneſs, Equality?*

A. So, In like manner, Alike, As it were.

Q. *And which by Likeneſs or Inequality?*

A. Otherwiſe, Differently, Far otherwiſe.

Of Local Adverbs.

Q. *What do Local Adverbs denote?*

A. Local Adverbs denote, either Preſence in a Place, Motion from a Place, and towards a Place, the way to a Place; or the Term, or End of Motion.

Q. *Which denote Preſence in a Place?*

A. Such as anſwer to theſe Queſtions, Where? and with whom?

Q. *Which anſwer to the firſt Queſtion: Where?*

A. Theſe, *viz.* Here, There, Elſewhere, Everywhere, Nowhere, Above, Below, Within, and Without.

Q. *Which Reſpond to the other Queſtion, With whom?*

A. Theſe, *viz.* Together, At once, Apart, Severally, &c.

Q. *Which denote Motion from a Place?*

A. Thoſe that anſwer to this Queſtion, Whence? as; Hence, Thence, in another Place.

Q. *Which denote Motion from a Place?*

A. Thoſe that anſwer to this Queſtion, Whitherwards, or, Where-away? as, Hither-ward, Thither-ward, Here-away, Yonder-away, Toward every Side, Up-ward, Down-ward, toward the Right Hand, and toward the Left.

Q. *Which denote, The way to a Place?*

A. Thoſe that anſwer to this Queſtion, Which way? as; This way, that way, another way.

Q. *And which denote the Term, or end of Motion?*

A. Thoſe

A. Thoſe that anſwer to this Queſtion, Whither? as, Hither, Thither, in another Place, hitherto, or to this Place, and no farther.

Of Temporal Adverbs.

Q. *How do Temporal Adverbs expreſs themſelves?*

A. Three Ways; *viz.* 1ſt. by being in Time; 2d. by Duration or Continuance; and 3d. by Viciſſitude, or Repetition.

Q. *Which denote, Being in Time?*

A. Such as anſwer to this Queſtion, When? and that 1ſt. in reſpect of Time preſent, as Now, to Day, *&c.* 2d. in reſpect of Time paſt; as, Before yeſterday, long ſince, heretofore, in time paſt, three days ago, *&c.* Some time ago; and 3d. in reſpect of the time to come; as to morrow, not yet, by and by, after, henceforward, ſome time or other.

Q. *What Adverbs denote Duration, or Continuance?*

A. Such as anſwer to this Queſtion, How long? as, a long while, Slowly, Quickly, Preſently, Shortly, Hitherto, or to this Time.

Q. *Which imply Viciſſitude, or Repetition?*

A. Such as anſwer to this Query, How often? as, Often, Frequently, Again and again, Sometimes, Seldom, Rarely, Daily, Hourly, every Moment, Yearly, Once, Twice, Thrice, Ten Times, a Hundred Times, and by Turns, Alternately, every Year, Weekly, Monthly, *&c.*

Q. *What ſort of Adverbs are thoſe that form Compariſon?*

A. Such as are derived from compared Adjectives; as Hardly, more Hardly, very Hardly, *&c.*

Of a Conjunction.

Q. *What is a Conjunction?*

A. A Conjunction is an Undeclin'd part of Speech, uſed in joyning Words and Sentences, together; ſo as to ſhew what Relation one notion hath to another.

Q. *How may the Relation of one Sentence to another be joyn'd?*

A. By Conſiſtence, Dependence, or Repugnance.

Q. *What Conjunctions connect by Conſiſtence?*

A. Copulatives, and Conceſſives.

Q. *Which are Copulatives?*

A. And, Alſo, Both, and So as.

Q. *Which are Conceſſives?*

A. Altho'

A. Altho' Albeit, and at leaſt.

Q. *What Conjunctions connect by Dependence?*

A. Caſuals, Conditionals, and Illatives.

Q. *Which are Caſuals?*

A. For, and Becauſe.

Q. *Which are Conditionals?*

A. If, and, So that.

Q. *Which are Illatives?*

A. Therefore, and Then.

Q. *What Conjunctions expreſs the Repugnance of Notions?*

A. Disjunctives, as Either, Neither or elſe Exceptives; But, Except, Unleſs, Yet, or, Without.

Of a Prepoſition.

Q. *What is a Prepoſition?*

A. A Prepoſition is a Word, ſet before others, eſpecially Nouns to govern them, and thereby to diſtinguiſh the Production, Motion, or Situation of Things.

Q. *In the Production of things, What do Prepoſitions denote?*

A. They denote.

1. The Efficient, (By.)
2. The Matter. (Of.)
3. The Inſtrument, (With.)
4. The Idea or Pattern, (According to.)
5. The Effect, or Subject, (About, Of, or concerning.)
6. The End, By this Prepoſition (For.)

Q. *What do they denote in the Motion of Things?*

A. They denote, 1. The Initial or Term, or Beginning, (From, Out of.)

2. The Progreſs, or Continuation of a Thing, (Direct, Towards, On the other ſide, Thro', round about, Aſide, Beſide.)
3. The final End or Term of a Thing (To, Into.)
4. The ſtopping ſhort, (Hither, on this ſide.)
5. Overgoing, (Beyond.)
6. The Return, (Back, or Back again.)

Q. *What do they denote in the Situation of Things?*

A. 1. Preſence, (At, In, Within.)
2. Nearneſs; (Before, Nigh, Near, in View, at hand.)
3. Diſtance, (Far, Off, Without.)
4. Interpoſition, (Between.)
5. Immerſion, (Up to.)
7. Order, (Before, After, Above, Beneath, Upon, Under, Over.)

8. Society,

8. Society, or Concomitance, (With.)
9. Solitude, (Without, Privity, or in Private.)

Of an Interjection.

Q. *What is an Interjection?*
A. It is a Word that expreſſeth ſome ſudden Paſſion of the Mind.
Q. *How?*
A. Merrily, or Joyfully, by Ha, ha, he.
2. Wondringly, by; O, Lo, Behold, Oſtrange.
3. Lovingly, by Weldone, Of all Loves.
4. Scornfully, by Phuy, Out upon't.
5. Hatefully, by, Wo, Be gone.
6. Sorrowfully, by, Ho, Maſs, Wel-a-day, O Sad.

Some Practical Queſtions, ſhewing how to uſe the foregoing Accidence.

In any Sentence, Ask,
What ſuch a Word ſignifieth.
Of what part of Speech it is.
Whether the Word be Simple or Compound,
If a Compound, Of what it's Compounded,
Alſo, Whether it be a Primitive, or Derivative,
If a Derivative, Of what it's Derived.
If the Word be a Subſtantive, Ask,
How it's Declin'd: Alſo whether it be Proper, or Common: Alſo of what Caſe, Gender, and Number it is: And how he knows it to be ſo,
If an Adjective, Ask,
Whether it be Comparable, or Incomparable,
If Comparable, how it's Compared: Alſo Ask what Subſtantive it hath, and how it agrees therewith,
If the Word be a Pronoun, Ask,
Whether it be a Demonſtrative Poſſeſſive, Relative, or Interrogative: And how he knows,
Of what Perſon, Caſe, Gender, and Number it is,
And how he knows,
If a Verb, Ask, Of what kind it is, and whether Perſonal, or Impersonal: And how he knows,
Ask alſo, Of what Mood, Tenſe, Number, and Perſon it is; And how he knows, Whether

Whether the Verb be expreſſed in its Theme, or Formative: If in its Theme, What is its Formative: If in the Formative, what is its Theme,

If the Word be a Participle; Ask whether it be Active or Paſſive: And how he knows, (its other Querys, ſee Adjective.)

If the Word be an Adverb; Ask, Whether it be Modal, Local, or Temporal: If Modal, Of what ſort: If Local of what ſort: If Temporal, Of what ſort: And of what Word the Adverb depends.

If the Word be a Conjunction; Ask, Of what ſort, Whether Copulative, Conceſſive, Caſual, Conditional, Illative, Diſjunctive, or Exceptive: And what Words, or Sentences it joyns.

If the Word be a Prepoſition; Ask of what ſort, and what Word it governs.

But if the Word be an Interjection; Then ask how he knows it to be ſuch: And of what ſort it is.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THESE are to Notifie, that at the Author's Houſe, Scholars may be Boarded; and by him induſtriouſly Taught Engliſh, Latin, Writing, in all its uſual Hands, and Arithmetick both Vulgar and Decimal; alſo Merchants Accompts: Likewiſe there is a Gentleman that Teacheth French.

☞ Theſe Books are to be Sold as well by the Author, as by the Bookſellers mention'd in the Title Page.

FINIS.

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